

# LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

No. 2114.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

Price Fourpence.  
Stumped Edition, Fivepence.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION** for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The NEXT MEETING will be held at DUBLIN, commencing on AUGUST 26, 1857, under the Presidency of the Rev. H. LLOYD, D.D., D.C.L., V.-P.R.I.A.

The Reception Room will be in the Examination Hall in Trinity College.  
Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to L. E. Foote, Esq., Rev. Prof. Jellist, and Dr. Hacock, Local Secretaries, Dublin.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.  
6, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—To accommodate the crowds attending this Museum in the Evening, the Museum will be open three Evenings a week till further notice. The admission will be FREE on MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings, and by payment of 6d. on WEDNESDAY Evenings. The hours are from 7 till 10.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

WILL CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY, THE 1st of AUGUST.

**THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS** is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until Dark. Admission 1s.

ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

NOTICE.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to send for their Pictures on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of AUGUST.

**MADLE ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.**

Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHT and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View, from Nine to Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, for a limited period.—Admission, One Shilling.

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,** for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating Children of those once in Poverty, Orphans or Not.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY, 14th August next.  
Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., bankers, Gracechurch Street; or by 28, Ludgate Street.

E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.**

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY Interest, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

10th July, 1857.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Investment Accounts, sent free on application.

**THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.**—The best Portrait is that by Mr. WATKINS, 179, Regent Street, published at 4s. as an extra number of the "National Gallery of Photographic Portraits," with a Memoir by HERBERT FRY, 8, York Place, City Road.

**LIVING CELEBRITIES.** A Series of Photographic Portraits, by MAULL and POLYBLANK. The Number for JULY contains—

CARDINAL WISEMAN, with MEMOIR.

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Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. N. Padwick, Milnethorpe, the Rev. J. Masheder, M.A., Barry, Lancashire; the Rev. R. Goldham, Vicarage, Newham, Herts; J. Priestley, Esq., Albion Terrace, Sydenham Park, Kent, S.E.; J. Pennington, Esq., Wimbledon Park, Surrey, S.W.; Miss Pennington, Green Bank, Redbridge, &c. &c.

The next term will commence on Tuesday, August 4th.

Sales by Auction.

THE UNIQUE and HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION of ROMAN COINS, FOUND BY M. HERPIN OF PARIS.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON,** Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on MONDAY, the 3rd of August, 1857, and six following days (Sunday excepted) at One o'clock precisely each day, the Unique, Extensive, and highly Important COLLECTION of ROMAN COINS, principally Large and Middle Brass, in the finest preservation, and chiefly highly patinated, formed by that distinguished and well-known collector, Monsieur Gustave Herpin, of Paris. This remarkable, valuable Cabinet, formed with taste and judgment, includes also many extra rare and choice Imperial Denarii, a few select Aurei and Brass Medallions, some scarce Small Brass, &c. A few of the Medals are supposed to be "unique," and are so described; the customary terms of commutation, rarity, &c., are used as sparingly as possible; most of the Coins are in a perfect state of preservation, especially the Roman Brass, which, in an artistic point of view, forms the most splendid series.

May be viewed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday previous, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of four stamps.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION of ANTIQUE GLASS.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON,** Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their house, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1857, at One o'clock precisely, a Select and Valuable Collection of ANCIENT GLASS, VASES, &c., comprising many unique choice specimens, all in perfect condition, formerly the property of Monsieur Pierre Rollin. It is impossible from a curt description to convey an adequate idea of the excellence of all the classical specimens, justly considered as forming the finest and most complete private Collection of Ancient Glass in Paris.

May be viewed Two Days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the Country, on receipt of Two Stamps.

ENGRAVINGS.

**MR. L. A. LEWIS** will SELL by AUCTION, at his house, 125, Fleet Street, on THURSDAY, 30th, ENGRAVINGS from the collection of the late L. N. Cottingham, Esq., Sir John St. Aubyn, Messrs. Ackerman and Co., and an artist deceased.

BOOKS.

**MR. L. A. LEWIS** will SELL by AUCTION, at his house, 125, Fleet Street, on FRIDAY, 31st, a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of BOOKS.

To OFFICIANS, MEMBERS of SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, and OTHERS.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS,** in conjunction with Mr. W. WILLIAMS, will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 28, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, on WEDNESDAY, August 5th, and following day, at 12 for 1 o'clock precisely, by order of the proprietor, relinquishing business, the Valuable STOCK IN TRADE of an Optician and Philosophical Instrument-maker, comprising Optical, Mathematical, Chemical, Philosophical and Photographic Apparatus, illustrative of Chemistry, Electricity, Electro-metallurgy, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, &c., Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Surveyors' and Drawing Instruments, Magic Lanterns and Dissolving Views, powerful Electric Battery, Models, Capital Little, together with the useful shop-furniture and fittings, comprising counters, shelving, handsome plate glass cases, nests of drawers, desks, tools, patterns, work bench, and numerous items incidental to the trade.

May be viewed two days prior and mornings of sale, and catalogue had on the Premises; of Mr. J. C. Stevens, 28, King Street, Covent Garden; and of Mr. W. Williams, Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Pavement, Finsbury, E.C.

ANCIENT GLASS, VASES, ROMAN COINS, &c.

**MR. JOSEPH CURT** of London, Antiquary Numismatist, established since 1834, begs respectfully to announce that he has just completed the CATALOGUE of MONSIEUR PIERRE ROLLIN'S ANTIQUE GLASS, the finest and most complete private collection in Paris (Sale 1st August); also the catalogue of Monsieur Herpin's most select and valuable Roman coins in all metals (seven days' sale, 3rd to 10th August), to be sold at AUCTION by Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, from whom catalogues are now to be had; also from Mr. CURT, 125, Great Portland Street, Regent Street.

Commissions executed also in Paris, where Mr. Curt goes regularly once a month since the beginning of this year.

**MINERALS, SHELLS, and FOSSILS.**—

A very extensive assortment of the above has just been received by Mr. TENNANT, GEOLOGIST, 169, STRAND, LONDON.—Mr. TENNANT arranges Elementary Collections at 2s. 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas each, which will greatly facilitate the interesting study of Mineralogy, Conchology, and Geology.

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PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

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**THE ETYMOLOGY and SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXPLAINED and ILLUSTRATED.** By the Rev. A. CROMBIE, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. 8th Edition, 8vo., 7s. 6d. cloth.

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**SEVENTEENTH REPORT** of the Directors of the **COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON** for the Year ending 30th June, 1857, at an **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 21st July, 1857.

**DIRECTORS**—  
**MARK HUNTER, Esq.,** Chairman.  
Charles Butler, Esq.  
Edward Stillingfleet Cayby, Esq.  
M.P.  
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.  
George Olive, Esq., M.P.  
William Cooper, Esq.  
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.  
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.

Present, 73 Proprietors.

The Manager read the Advertisement calling the Meeting, and afterwards the following Report:

The Directors have now to place before the Proprietors the balance sheet for the year ending 30th June last, showing a net profit of £36,510 14s. 7d., after deducting current expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.

The Directors propose to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past half-year, making, with the dividend already paid, 7½ per cent. for the year, free from Income Tax.

After payment of this dividend there will remain a sum of £4160 14s. 9d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account, for rebate of interest on bills not yet due, and a further sum of £149 19s. 10d. to be added to the reserve fund, which, with the annual interest, will then amount to £73,272 19s. 10d.

It will be seen that the business, and consequently the profits of the Bank, have been much reduced by the unfounded and injurious rumours circulated in the autumn, which were brought to the notice of the proprietors at the Meeting held in December last. The Directors are happy to state that the explanations then given, together with the promptitude with which the pressure was met, had the effect of entirely satisfying both the proprietors and the public of the strength and solidity of its position.

The Directors could not expect, in the face of active competition, immediately to recover the ground then lost, but they have the satisfaction of stating that some of the accounts which had been withdrawn have since returned, and that many new and valuable accounts have been opened since the commencement of the present year.

Several proprietors having expressed a wish to see the number of Directors reduced, the Board propose to take power under the Deed of Settlement to alter the minimum number from 16 to 12.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors—viz., Charles Butler, Esq., John Alfred Chowne, Esq., John Savage, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, Esq., retire from office, but, being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

The Report and Balance-sheet having been read, it was Resolved—1. That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated among the Proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, free from income-tax, payable on and after the 1st August next.

Resolved—2. That the following Directors, viz.,—Charles Butler, Esq., John Alfred Chowne, Esq., John Savage, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved—3. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair this day.

Resolved—That the best thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Manager, Mr. Cutbill.

**MARK HUNTER, Chairman.**

The Annual General Meeting having terminated, the Meeting was made special when it was

Resolved—4. That the provision contained in the 7th clause of the Deed of Settlement be varied, and be read as if the word "twelve" were substituted for the word "sixteen" as the number of Directors, but subject to the same provision for increase or reduction in number as at present provided.

#### COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Balance-sheet to 30th of June, 1857.		£	s.	d.
Capital subscribed	£1,500,000			
Capital paid up, £20 each on 15,000 shares.	300,000	0	0	0
Guarantee fund, invested in Government securities	£70,891	6	3	
Add interest for the year	2,891	13	9	
		73,123	0	0
Balance due to the customers of the Bank.	936,724	11	6	
Balance carried down after paying Income-tax, and deducting all charges and expenses, including £24,387 8s. 3d. interest due to customers, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	26,810	14	7	
	£1,336,638	6	1	
Cr.	£	s.	d.	
Cash in the bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer-bills, India Bonds, and Consols	343,183	0	6	
Bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities	990,475	5	7	
Strong room, fittings, and new furniture since 1854, premises held on lease	3,000	0	0	
	£1,336,638	6	1	
Dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending December 31, 1856, already paid	10,500	0	0	
Dividend at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30, 1857	12,000	0	0	
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account	8,160	14	9	
Balance carried to guarantee fund, making that fund £73,272 19s. 10d.	149	19	10	
	£36,510	14	7	
Balance brought down	96,810	14	7	
	£36,510	14	7	

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1857, free from Income-Tax, will be PAYABLE, at the Banking house in Lothbury, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of August. A printed list of the proprietors will then be ready for delivery.

Dated July 21, 1857. By order of the Board. A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

#### MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—On the 1st of August, the following alterations will be made, viz.:

- ENGLAND.**  
1. A Money Order Office will be opened at Wilby Terrace, Mile End Road, London.  
2. Money Order Offices will also be opened at—  
Angmering . . . . . Sussex . . . . . Head Office.  
Brightingsea . . . . . Essex . . . . . Colchester  
Castleton . . . . . Derby . . . . . Bakewell  
St. Day . . . . . Cornwall . . . . . Truro  
St. John's Chapel . . . . . Durham . . . . . Darlington  
3. The Money Order Office at Meopham under Gravesend, has been discontinued.

- SCOTLAND.**  
4. Money Order Offices will be opened at—  
Broughty Ferry . . . . . Forfar . . . . . Head Office.  
Buckhaven . . . . . Fife . . . . . Leven  
Ellie . . . . . Fife . . . . . Colinsburgh  
Leuchars . . . . . Fife . . . . . Cupar Fife  
Lochcarron . . . . . Ross . . . . . Dingwall  
Lochelly . . . . . Fife . . . . . Kirkcaldy  
Lossiemouth . . . . . Moray . . . . . Elgin  
Lybster . . . . . Caithness . . . . . Golspie  
Mortlach . . . . . Banff . . . . . Craigellachie

- IRELAND.**  
5. Money Order Offices will be opened at—  
Croom . . . . . Limerick . . . . . Head Office.  
Monkstown . . . . . Dublin . . . . . Dublin  
By command of the Postmaster-General.  
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.  
General Post Office, 22nd July, 1857.

#### ADDITIONAL MAILS FOR ADEN.—A

bag containing Correspondence for Aden will, in future, be made up at this Office on each despatch of Mails to Australia, either by the route of Southampton or by that of Marseilles, thus affording an additional Monthly Communication with that place. Letters, Newspapers, &c., addressed to Aden, will be forwarded by the Australian Packers, or by the Indian Mail Packets, according as they may be posted in time for either Line (unless specially directed to be sent otherwise), the rates of postage and the regulations of transmission being the same in both cases.

By Command of the Postmaster-General.  
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.  
General Post Office, July 3, 1857.

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MONDAY, July 27, LA CENERENTOLA, Last Act of LA FAVORITA.

TUESDAY, July 28, IL DON GIOVANNI.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, LA SONNAMBULA. Last Appearance of MME. ALHONI, Last Scene of LUCIA, by sig. GIUGLINI.

THURSDAY, July 30, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO will be produced, with the following powerful cast:—

Susanah . . . . .	Madlle. PICCOLINI.
The Countess . . . . .	Madlle. ORTOLANI.
Cherubino . . . . .	Madlle. SPEZIA.
Marcellina . . . . .	Mdme. POMA.
Il Conte d'Almaviva . . . . .	sig. BENEVENTANO.
Basilio . . . . .	sig. BELART.
Don Curzio . . . . .	sig. MEMORIALI.
Antonio . . . . .	sig. CORSI.
Bartolo . . . . .	sig. ROSSI.
Figaro . . . . .	sig. BELLETTI.

On FRIDAY, JULY 31, IL TROVATORE.

The entertainments in the Ballet will combine the talents of MME. ROBERT, Madlle. KARNE, Madlle. BOSCHETTI, and Madlle. MARIE TADIONI.

PRICES:—

	£	s.	d.
Pit Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair . . . . .	2	12	4
Two Pair . . . . .	1	11	6
Half Circle . . . . .	1	1	0
Pit Stalls . . . . .	0	12	6
Gallery Boxes . . . . .	0	12	6
Gallery Stalls . . . . .	0	3	6
Gallery Side Stalls . . . . .	0	3	0
Pit . . . . .	0	3	6
Gallery . . . . .	0	2	0

Applications to be made at the Box Office of the Theatre. No FREE LIST.

#### MR. HENRY MAYHEW (the originator of

"Sketch," Author of "London Labour and the London Poor") will hold his CURIOUS CONVERSIONAZIONE IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL for Six Nights only, July 27 to August 1st inclusive, when your company is requested to meet a few ODD CHARACTERS OUT OF THE STREETS OF LONDON—among them the following have promised to appear in their professional costume:—The London Costermonger—The Punch and Judy Man—The "Death and Fire" Hunter—Old Water-cress Seller—The Jew Clothesman—The Professional Beggar, &c.—Music.

Doors open at half-past seven to commence at a quarter-past eight precisely.

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I have not interfered with the classification and compression of the matter, chiefly because my views of arrangement have undergone some change, and I feel I could not do justice to any new edition of the work without recasting several of the generic characters and making other alterations. Since the completion of the 'Phycologia Britannica,' Professor Agardh has published his new arrangement of *Rhodospiræ*, based on a more accurate examination of the conceptacular fruit or "sporiferous nucleus;" and this mode of classification, which I should adopt in any New Edition, would involve many changes of name and transposition of place from one family to another. I have, however, given, in an Appendix the Agardhian arrangement of *Rhodospiræ*, adopted by me in my more recent publication, the 'Nereis Boreali-Americana,' so far as the British Flora is concerned; and also an inventory of the species added to the British list since the 'Phycologia Britannica' was completed.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

## REVIEWS.

*A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece.* By William Mure, of Caldwell. Vol. V. Longman and Co.

THE man, who has anything worth hearing to tell us about Thucydides, has a right to stipulate that he shall not be hurried in his tale. He cannot otherwise do justice to his subject, or to us, or to himself. The scholar, as well as the politician, is now-a-days required to give reasons for the faith that is in him. The Age of Dogmatism is past, and with it is past the Age of Brevity. The world will be satisfied with no man's *ipse dixit*, and the world must therefore listen with a little more patience than of old to the arguments which it necessitates. No blame, therefore, is to be imputed to Colonel Mure because in this, the fifth volume of his great work on the language and literature of Greece, he occupies 180 pages with his remarks on the Epistates of History. We wish, indeed, that he had given more space to Thucydides and less to Xenophon. Three hundred pages are allotted to the latter far inferior writer. True it is, that his writings are more numerous than the one immortal masterpiece, which Mr. Cobden multiplied into all the works of Thucydides. But interest and bulk are not co-existent; and Xenophon might advantageously have been written about, just as he might advantageously have written, *i.e.*, far more succinctly.

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"Mure, the last and perhaps most distinguished of British writers on this subject, has left the debate in such a state, that those who follow him may be excused, and may excuse their readers, from systematic preliminary discussion; and may proceed upon the assumption, that the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey' are in their substance the same offspring of the heroic age itself, and are genuine gifts not only of a remote antiquity, but of a designing mind; as well as that he to whom that mind belonged has been justly declared, by the verdict of all ages, to be the patriarch of poets."

We repeat, therefore, the expression of our gratitude to Col. Mure for his loyal service to the immortal memory of him whom Lucrætiæ has well spoken of as—

"Unus Homerus  
Sceptra potitus."

Of the other three, out of the four Greeks whom we have particularized as best testing a critic's power, Plato and Aristotle remain for Col. Mure's forthcoming volumes.

Thucydides appears in the volume before us; and we confess that we are more disappointed with the chapters in which his genius and writings are considered, than with any other portion of the Colonel's work that has yet been published. Rather, we ought to say, that they form the only disappointing portion. All the rest has been good; so good, that perhaps it had unduly raised our expectations. But we certainly looked to Col. Mure for eloquent homage, as well as for justice, to the great Athenian, whom he dismisses with imperfect praise, after visiting him with much (as it seems to us) unmerited censure.

We called Thucydides the Epistates of History. Perhaps we had better have taken our metaphor from the dignities of the Roman, than of the Attic Commonwealth. For there are two lines of historical writing, so distinct in method as to preclude competitive trial between their respective followers; but equal in splendour and in utility. One of these is seen where the historian takes for his subject a series of connected events, which form together a drama with community of interest, and with moderate limitations as to space and time. This is what Lord Bacon, in his 'Advancement of Learning,' calls the history of an *action*. He then (with evident reference to Thucydides) instances the Peloponnesian war as an *action*, eminently fitted for historic treatment. The other great line of history is where the writer does not deal with an *action* or string of actions extending over one, or, at most, two or three generations, and only a few countries, but grasps the events of many centuries, and portrays the varying fortunes of many regions of the globe. The first of these lines of history gives greater opportunity for vivid and minute delineation of leading scenes; for keen comparative mental anatomy; for thinking out and tracing out the motives and the consequences, probable as well as real, of particular acts. The second is more massive and majestic (or, at least, more imposing), as to its materials. It may not need so much observation of living men as the other, but it demands an infinitely more varied and profound acquaintance with the records of the past. It requires him, who essays it, to show the highest artistic power in grouping, in epitomizing, or developing—in what Palgrave has well phrased "effecting the symmetrical combination of condensation and expansion, text and comment blended in due proportion." Our own Gibbon is as unquestionably at the head of this latter school of historical writing, as Thucydides is pre-eminent in the first. These two hold the Consulship of History.

We know from Thucydides himself, what was his design in writing the narrative of the Peloponnesian War. He wished to bequeath to all ages (*κτῆμα ἐς αἰ*) a treasure of knowledge, not only of the past but of the future also, which "will surely, after the course of human things, represent again hereafter, if not the very image, yet the near resemblance of the past." He admits (as observed by Archbishop Whately) that—

"the precise aspect of political transactions will vary from time to time in their particular forms and external character, as well as in the degree in which the operation of each principle will on different occasions be displayed; but he contends that so long as human nature remains the same, like causes will come into play, and produce substantially like effects."

In this spirit he proceeds to narrate the

history of the great collision and long struggle of democratic Athens and aristocratic Sparta. For, that struggle, though fertile in events of the highest interest in a military point of view, was far from being a mere contest of armies and fleets. It was a war of Principles—of ever antagonistic Principles. The strife between the Few and the Many has been, and is, and will be, as enduring and as wide-spread as the human race. For twenty-seven years, this natural antagonism was stimulated into the fiercest open warfare between the rival confederacies which Sparta and Athens respectively headed; and into deadly factions and feuds in the bosom of every Greek state. Again, there was the oft-recurring phenomenon of one imperial, over-powerful State, grown oppressive to her subject allies, and recklessly ambitious in her schemes for further aggrandizement. There was, on the other hand, the anxiety for international security, and for a balance of power, which should not depend merely on forms and treaties, or on the moral power of public opinion, but should have the substantial safeguard of an equality of physical force. Mixed with this was much sordid meanness and low envy, that cloaked its malignity and selfishness under specious terms and a varnish of liberality. There was also displayed in the condition of Athens during that struggle, a bright example of the self-denial, and of the energetic devotion to the cause of the national greatness, without which no man ought to be, or long can be, a member of a powerful commonwealth. Again, Syracuse gave a proof of the peril which a state incurs, which neglects its national defences, and fancies that a barrier of sea gives certain immunity from invasion. These (and many more might be added) were things which Thucydides considered to spring from human nature, and not from the accidents or conventionalities of time or place. They were, to his mind, matters of *φύσις*, not of *εἶδος*, and therefore he described them with a vigorous impartiality—with keen, calm insight into the deepest springs of the human heart, and with a graphic vigour, which have received the unchequered admiration of more than two thousand years. His work ever has been, and is, the chosen manual, not of the mere scholar, but of the politician and of the practical philosopher. Arnold has well said of him, that he speaks a wisdom more applicable to us politically than the wisdom of even our own countrymen who lived in the middle ages. Those who think with Lord Derby, that their duty is to curb the further progress of democracy, and those who think with Lord Derby's opponents, that their mission is not to curb, but to guide, that progress, alike may find in the old Athenian statesman and historian the sagest warnings, enforced not by pedantic homilies, but by the vivid exhibition of hearts, heads, and hands, as they actually throbbed, schemed, and acted, and as hearts, heads, and hands will throb, scheme, and act again and again.

All these high merits of Thucydides are utterly ignored by Col. Mure. He seems to regard the great Athenian's work as a mere military history. He justly praises the beauty and energy of the narrative style of Thucydides; qualities which previous critics had not sufficiently heeded. He joins in the general attestation to his precision, penetration, and impartiality. But he is dissatisfied with him as an expounder of institutions, or constitutional progress; and he is disappointed at finding no descriptions of Athenian

literature and philosophy. Had Col. Mure not overlooked those higher aims of Thucydides which we have referred to, he would have spared these censures. Without formal details as to the free polity, or the intellectual splendour of Athens, Thucydides, early in his work, brings before our minds the great facts of their existence, in the magnificent funeral oration over the Athenians slain in battle on the first summer of the war. The catalogue part of the description he might and did well leave to others. Another censure of Col. Mure's is more heavy, and requires more specific notice. After representing, in just terms, the frequent butcheries of prisoners, and of the male populations of captured towns which occurred during the war, he gives his opinion that "Thucydides partook of the prevailing insensibility to the value of human life." He gives as a reason for this opinion—"the unconcerned manner in which he everywhere retails such ferocities, without moral reflexion or remark."

It is very strange to find Col. Mure again so utterly forgetful of that memorable part of the third book which we have already referred to as evidencing the general design of his history. He there, in two sections (83 and 84) which moralists of all ages have admired, and vainly endeavoured to imitate, depicts in the blackest colours, and brands with the sternest condemnation, the spirit of wickedness and cruelty which was afoot throughout Greece during the war. He is there speaking immediately of the factions in single states, but his reprobation of savage violence and sanguinary revenge is emphatic and without limitation. And it is not possible to read his report of the second debate in the Athenian Assembly about the Mitylenean revolt, without being impressed, and without feeling that the historian meant to impress us with the deepest horror at the barbarous measure of which the Athenians repented. That every mention of blameable acts should be followed by a solemn moralizing theme ought not to have been expected by such a mind as Col. Mure's from such a writer.

Col. Mure adds, as an additional reason for imputing heartlessness to Thucydides, that he does not mention the ultimate fate of the Athenian prisoners in the Latomæ, after the great overthrow of the invading armaments that attacked Syracuse. On this it may be observed, that the passage in the seventh book, which tells the fate of the other prisoners after seventy days' confinement, implies that subsequently the fate of the Athenian captives was determined; and we at once remember that the eighth book, in which the mention of such subsequent determination naturally would have occurred, is an unfinished fragment.

The biographical comments on Thucydides himself are far better than the criticism on his writings. We extract with pleasure Col. Mure's judgment on the issue which has been so often raised of late respecting Thucydides and Cleon:—

"The question which here arises, resolves itself very much into a comparative estimate of the character of Cleon for political discretion and military genius, and that of Thucydides for historical truthfulness; a question which can, by reference to existing data, admit but of one decision. Thucydides, with all his great qualities, was not certainly exempt from human weakness; and it is quite possible that he may, under the peculiar circumstances here supposed, have been tempted to gloss over transactions discreditable to himself, or to caricature the failings of a political adversary.

But the estimate of his character which the critical public of every age has formed on the internal evidence of his work, our only authentic source of knowledge, is hardly compatible with his having been guilty of the deliberate misrepresentation implied in the theory of Cleon's vindicators. That would be giving him credit, not only for dishonesty, but for a disregard of his own fair fame, scarcely conceivable even in a dishonest man moderately gifted with common sense. His description of the scene in the Athenian assembly, where Cleon appears in so discreditable a light, was prepared, it must be remembered for a strictly contemporaneous public. It may be highly coloured; but were it not essentially true, the narrator would have been liable to be convicted of falsehood by, to use a classical figure of speech, "not less than thirty thousand witnesses," many of them friends and partisans of the calumniated statesman, and who would not have been slow in denouncing Thucydides as a liar and a slanderer. Yet not a hint transpires of the Historian having ever been exposed to any such charge on account of this part of his narrative. The assumption that Cleon's reputation with posterity is founded on the supposed misrepresentations of Thucydides or the satires of Aristophanes, involves other strange anomalies. It were surely something unexampled in the annals of national biography, that the popular impression of the character of the most popular demagogue of the most brilliant period of Attic history, should be founded exclusively on the misrepresentations of one or two malicious caricaturists. Yet nowhere in antiquity is there a trace of any estimate of Cleon's character different from that authorised by Thucydides. Little weight can attach, in the face of these positive proofs, to the purely speculative argument by which alone they are met, that the contemptible part assigned to Cleon in the Historian's page, is difficult to reconcile with the influence which he acquired and exercised in the great and enlightened republic of Athens. Other cases are certainly not wanting in the annals of republican government, or of human nature, where a combination of reckless audacity, with those rhetorical arts which consist in finding fault and pandering to popular caprice, has procured for men of inferior intellect a similar sway over as large and as rational bodies of men as the Attic democracy."

Col. Mure's note here is almost better than his text:—

"This complete unanimity of the native contemporary public and of posterity, has been altogether overlooked by Mr. Grote, in his elaborate vindication of the demagogue's character. 'No man,' says he (vol. vi. p. 659), 'thinks of judging Sir E. Walpole, Mr. Fox, or Mirabeau, from the numerous lampoons circulated against them; no man will take the measure of a political Englishman from Punch, or of a political Frenchman from the Charivari.' We concur in the illustration,—slightly modified however by adding the word 'solely' before the word 'from,' in each case where the latter occurs in the passage quoted: and we remark confidently, that if the authority of every leading historian of the age of those modern statesmen were as clearly on the side of the lampooners, of Punch, and of the Charivari, as the authority of Thucydides and Theopompus is on the side of Aristophanes in the case of Cleon, and if not a single voice were recorded in an opposite sense,—we should without hesitation adopt the description of the lampoons, Punch, &c., as substantially correct. The further analogy which Mr. Grote attempts to draw between Cleon and Socrates fails altogether; and for a like reason,—the entire absence in the case of the latter of that unanimity which forms the strong point of the case against the former."

We have only space enough to remark of the part of the volume which deals with Xenophon, that Col. Mure opposes (and we think very correctly) the defence which Mr. Grote has endeavoured to set up for the atrocious conduct of the Athenians to the generals who

fought at Arginusæ, and that the Xenophontean Socrates is here exhibited in a very unfavourable light. We shall watch with interest, not unmingled with anxiety, for Col. Mure's opinions on the Platonic Socrates, and on Plato himself.

*A Woman's Story.* By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Three Vols. Hurst and Blackett.

THERE are several reasons why we could have wished this book better than it is. In the first place, Mrs. Hall is most emphatically and most deservedly a public favourite, in whose success every one must feel delight, and whose failures cannot but be a matter of concern. Keen observation, rich humour, above all, thorough amiability of feeling and excellence of purpose, have conspired to invest her writings with that most enviable description of popularity, which partakes less of the nature of a merely critical admiration than of an actual personal regard. We forget the authoress in the friend and companion, and think of her rather as an agreeable visitor, who talks pleasantly and familiarly, than as a didactic stranger who has written a book. It is, then, independently of all personal feelings, no slight disappointment to find ourselves cheated of our expected entertainment—it is like seeking a house of ancient friendship in quest of tea and chat, and finding gruel and the influenza. We can only trust that the demon of hebetude, which seems to have for once possessed our old and lively friend, is but a visitation of the moment—an Asmodeus soon to be once more caught, bottled, stoppered, shelved, and left standing longer than the oldest port that was ever thought too precious to be imbibed till quite spoiled.

Be this as it may, he has certainly chosen a very inopportune occasion for his appearance. It was too bad of him to come and spoil our authoress's work, just when she was about to render us all a very material service. If we have rightly conceived the purpose of 'A Woman's Story,' it is intended as a satire on the meannesses and pettinesses of average respectable society, more especially the feminine moiety thereof. We read in it an impassioned protest against the odious little sins that people with merely conventional notions of right and wrong are falling into every day—the whispered slander, the petty desire to mortify and wound—the narrow-mindedness that sets aside real worth in favour of wealth and imaginary "position"—the detracting spirit that would set its possessor on the level of goodness and genius by bringing them down to him, not raising him to them—the meanness that forsakes old friends in the hour of distress—and the greater meanness that makes the return of prosperity an occasion for the renewal of simulated attachment. Keen and observant, Mrs. Hall marks all these things; impulsive and warm-hearted, she visits them with her utmost disdain and abhorrence. This is well—we approve of every word of her protest, and only complain that her satire loses much of its keenness through the inefficiency of the medium by which it is conveyed.

There is, in fact, no plot, and no character. We can make out just enough of the story to be certain that it does not, like too many "women's stories," treat either of the scandal next door, or of any one, or any six, of the—

"maladies  
Most incident to babes."



Beyond this, all is haze and confusion. The characters, at least such of them as are meant to be interesting, have all this vital defect—they are described from the outside. We are obliged to take their perfections and imperfections on the authoress's word, never knowing them, never understanding them, never getting the slightest insight into their dispositions. There is nothing individual about them, nothing absolutely characteristic. Miss Austen seldom troubles herself to describe her personages, nor need she, for they are all so full of character that a single page of their sayings and doings is sufficient to make the reader feel their life-long acquaintance.

Mrs. Hall is never tired of expatiating on the genius of Helen Lyndsey and the goodness of Florence Middleton, and in so doing certainly earns our gratitude by acquainting us with what we should never have discovered for ourselves.

There is some merit in the book. The moral tone is admirable throughout, many of the scenes in which mean and vulgar characters figure are very humorous, and one, that in which, Jezebel-like, the ruined Mrs. Lyndsey "paints her face, and tires her head, and looks out of a window," if not quite so powerful as it might have been, is at least highly suggestive. But the very excellence of these detached passages causes us to suspect that the authoress is better qualified for the composition of fugitive sketches than of three-volume novels.

*Tallangetta, the Squatter's Home. A Story of Australian Life.* By William Howitt. Author of 'Two Years in Victoria.' 2 vols. Longman and Co.

If the squatters' homes resemble the Tallangetta of this story, they must be much more luxurious and pleasant places than the people of this country generally suppose them to be. Half-way up a hill, in the midst of a great solitude of woods and plains, stands a white house, "consisting of two ranges of buildings, united by a colonnade," surrounded by "a considerable space of gardens and vineyards, enclosed in a ring-fence." In the interior there are silken sofas, and pier-glasses, and bells for summoning the servants, just as we find them ready to our hand in London houses. This, as the proprietor enthusiastically remarks, "is Tallangetta, the squatter's home." Other squatters, who have stations somewhere in the "boundless contiguity" of wilderness, come now and then to pay morning visits; and there are occasional dinner-parties, and what with books, intellectual conversations in the "drawing-room," and agreeable rides and excursions, the existence of these happy squatters includes most of the refinements of aristocratic society, combined with complete enjoyment of the free delights of Nature. The family who have taken up their residence at Tallangetta, are quite as remarkable as their way of life. They consist of a Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and a sister, son and daughter. This Mr. Fitzpatrick had formerly enjoyed a baronetcy and a noble property in England. He was fond of the turf, and became involved in difficulties, when a cousin of his, Sir Patrick Fitzpatrick, commenced a suit against him, to dispossess him of the estates, and succeeded in it, by proving that Sir Thomas was illegitimate. "Odd enough," says the author, "when Sir Patrick asserted and proved,

on the evidence of letters and an old servant of the family, long ago dismissed by Sir Thomas's father, that Sir Thomas's father and mother never were married, Sir Thomas found himself totally unable to prove the marriage." We confess we see nothing odd in this, except the curious fact that Sir Patrick was able to prove a negative; but, presuming him to have proved it, it is not surprising that Sir Thomas was unable to prove the contrary. Connected with this business, there is also a Sir Peter Fitzpatrick, who seems to have set up a similar claim to the estates, and apparently to have established his right to them also; but this is a branch of the complicated transaction which we do not very clearly understand. We get a glimpse of Sir Peter's position in the following passage, alluding to the desertion of Sir Thomas by his former friends, as soon as Sir Peter and Sir Patrick had succeeded in turning him out of his patrimony:—

"He saw all his once-numerous class of friends, so called, and acquaintances who had feasted and fluttered round him, suddenly flock over to the enemy, and feast and flutter round him [i.e., Sir Peter and Sir Patrick] in the same hall and rooms; the same worthy people who had at first expressed their unbounded astonishment at the audacity of Sir Peter setting up so burlesque a claim, now, in the same sympathizing zeal, expressing their equally unbounded astonishment at the rascality of the pretended Sir Thomas so coolly keeping Sir Patrick out of his own."

Leaving the rights of Sir Peter and Sir Patrick in the confusion in which we find them, it is enough for us to know that Sir Thomas is deprived of his title and estates, on the ground of illegitimacy, and that he subsequently emigrates to Australia with his family, as plain Mr. Fitzpatrick. Here he falls in with Dr. Woolstan, a mesmerist, who, after performing some physical marvels, proceeds to spiritual revelations. We must give a portion of this scene in the author's words.

"At supper, the Doctor sat by Aunt Judith, who said, from what she had witnessed, she felt greatly tempted to ask the Doctor after supper to try whether he could communicate with the spirit of a deceased friend. The Doctor promised, and, on their return to the drawing-room, a circle was formed at a round table, in which Aunt Judith, Charles, and Georgina took part. Very soon there was evidence of some spirit being present, and the Doctor requested it to spell its name. All now seemed to wait with a breathless awe the result of the experiment. It stood thus, written on paper by Charles, at the request of the Doctor, as the letters were indicated by raps on the table—HORACE FITZPATRICK!

"'Horace! my brother Horace!' exclaimed Mr. Fitzpatrick. 'What do you know of him? Who told you of him?'

"'I know nothing,' replied the Doctor, coolly. 'I have never heard of him; I only know what he pleases to tell me. Shall I go on?'

"The Doctor went on; and soon there stood written out by Charles, at the dictation of the spirit—'The old enemy is still at work—his spies have followed you—be on your guard.'"

"At this revelation, Mr. Fitzpatrick seemed actually paralyzed; his face exhibited intense wonder and feeling.

"'Is not this going too far?' said Mrs. Fitzpatrick, very seriously. 'Is it not meddling with things better let alone?'

"'The moment you think so I will desist,' said the Doctor; but Mr. Fitzpatrick, gasping as it were for breath, signed him to go on; in the next moment, with a strange, wild look, he staggered from the room, followed by his wife.

"'More! let us know more!' cried Aunt Judith frantically, but keeping her hands firm, in

the circle on the table. 'Is there no hope—no comfort?'

"The Doctor continued his inquiries; and Charles wrote on,—'Yes; friends, true, staunch friends, are on the watch—trust in God, and all will go on well!'

"'All will go well!' exclaimed, impetuously, Aunt Judith; and, springing from the table, rushed after her brother and Mrs. Fitzpatrick. The rest of the company were left in a state of utmost wonder and confusion."

In which state we apprehend the reader will also find himself, when he discovers that it is by this machinery of spiritualism the events of the story are evolved. "What do you know of my brother, who died as a mere youth?" demands Mr. Fitzpatrick, very naturally, but in the "strangest excitement," as well he might be. "Nothing whatever," replies the Doctor; "I know nothing whatever of your family history, and that which surprises and agitates you, is nothing whatever surprising to me. Depend upon it, it is God's truth revealed by his own permission for your good. Let it satisfy you that it is declared that you have only to trust in God, and all will be well." To ordinary minds it would scarcely seem necessary to call up a spirit from the grave to inculcate the doctrine of trust in God; but spiritualists must work out the destinies of the world by their own means. In this little scene in the drawing-room at Tallangetta, we have the pivot upon which the action of the whole narrative turns. How it would have been if Aunt Judith had not kept her hands firm on the table, we will not venture to speculate; but being firm, notwithstanding that she was frantic, a solution of all the difficulties is securely brought about. Everything comes to pass just as the spirit predicts. A certain Mr. Peter Martin, who has always been regarded by Mr. Fitzpatrick as his bitterest enemy, is discovered to have left his ample domains in England, and squatted near the Fitzpatricks. They at once conclude that he is the spy against whose machinations they were put upon their guard by the spirit. No such thing; he is one of the true, staunch friends who are on the watch to protect them. He has in his possession a sealed packet which had been given to him by Mr. Fitzpatrick's mother. This packet contains the certificate of her marriage, and of course restores Sir Thomas to that patrimony of which he had been deprived by the Siamese combination of Sir Peter and Sir Patrick. People not well versed in the vocation of the novelist, may, probably, ask why Mr. Martin did not produce this packet a little earlier, and thus save himself the cost and vexation of a journey to Australia, and the Fitzpatricks the wear and tear of a harassing law-suit, and the humiliation, to say nothing of the inconvenience, of being turned out of the title and estates. But if he had, what would have become of the story? The author, like the knife-grinder, would have had no story to tell. Mr. Martin is therefore very properly provided with a sufficient reason for concealing the evidence by which at any moment he might have cleared up all mysteries, and rendered unnecessary the conjuration of a ghost. When Mrs. Fitzpatrick confided the packet to him, she bound him by an oath to take no part in befriending her son, until, by the total loss of everything he possessed in the world, that worthy gentleman was "thoroughly cured of his ruinous passion for the turf." Hence it was that Mr. Martin waited till the cure was completed by the expatriation of the quondam Sir Thomas to a distant colony, where



he was beyond the reach of jockey clubs. Upon these disclosures "it would be useless," says the author, "to attempt to describe the scene which took place; the tears, the embracings, the congratulations, in which Mr. Martin became a principal figure. All at once comprehended the greatness and nobility of his character, which had made him willing for years to endure the ill-will and misconceptions of his nearest relatives, for a sacred duty, and the accomplishment of a grand object." We are quite willing, for the sake of unanimity, to add our congratulations to Mr. Martin, although we are entirely unable to comprehend the greatness of his character, or to discover the sacred duty he discharged, or the grand object he accomplished.

Such is the romance of the squatter's home. How far it presents a faithful exposition of the ordinary life of squatters we will not undertake to determine, as that is a matter with which Mr. Howitt must be much better acquainted than we can pretend to be. But without mooting the question of the *vraisemblance* of the incidents, in relation either to Australian or any other form of society, we can confidently pronounce upon the close resemblance which this romance bears to one of the famous productions of that extinct library which once flourished under a bust of Minerva in Leadenhall-street. Here is an excellent gentleman, deprived of his title and estates, by a proceeding which could not by any possibility have taken place in an English court of justice; driven to the antipodes to mend his fortunes, he is secretly pursued by an emissary of the "usurper," who has instructions to murder him and his son, if he should contemplate a return to his native country; but a good genius, in the shape of a supposed enemy, hovers over the scene, interposes in the nick of time, and restores the injured exile to the social honours of which he should never have been deprived. Out of materials similar, if not identical, were woven many thrilling narratives in the days of Ann of Swansea, under such titles as "The Sanguinary Cousins; or, the Bushman's Secret;" "The Deed without a Name; or, the Invisible Signature," &c.

But there is one element in this fiction which was unknown to the comparatively primitive age of the Charlotte Smiths and the Maria Regina Roches. We allude to the spiritual agency by which the fiction is not only anticipated, but controlled. The mess-meric doctor not only apprises his friends of the danger that besets them and the means of deliverance from it, but upon another occasion, by the help of a private communication from the world of spirits, is enabled to discover the body and save the life of a young man who had lost his way in the wilderness, and been sought in vain by his friends. Nor is this power of discovering what is going forward in distant places, and thwarting by spiritual co-operation the machinations of others, confined to the doctor. There is a seer introduced into the story, who holds communications with his dead sister, from whom he learns facts of importance, which, made use of at the proper moment, frustrate the evil designs of a wicked attorney-general in a crown prosecution. The trial at which these facts are turned to account is one of the most curious chapters in the book. It exhibits the witness, who is entrusted with the ghostly revelation, not only quoting long extracts from the satires of Churchill, and applying them to the attorney-general, but

insisting upon putting a question to him, containing the terrible secret, which produces the following remarkable effect:—

"There was a sensation throughout the court, as if a thunderbolt had fallen upon it. A death-like silence prevailed, and the proud counsel, who so lately had borne down all before him by his talent and audacity, suddenly dropped on his seat, with his head on the table, and was even sliding to the floor, when some of the other counsel caught him, and had him borne from the court."

If this scene were produced by any commonplace melodramatic agency it would be simply absurd; but put forward as the sequel of a clairvoyant communication, in the reality of which Mr. Howitt gravely professes his belief, sneering at the same time somewhat superciliously at Mr. Faraday and all other persons who do not place implicit faith in table-turning, hat-dancing, raps and mediums, the employment of such machinery in a novel is mischievous and in the highest degree reprehensible. We will not enter into the subject of spiritualism here. Mr. Howitt's method of treating the subject is empirical, and requires no refutation. His method is illogical wherever he attempts to reason seriously upon what he calls psychological phenomena; and his application of them to the uses of fiction, in the present state of the "inquiry," even upon his own showing, is weak and inartificial. The introduction of spirits into his novel utterly spoils whatever glimpses of real life it opens up to us; and his discussion of their agency in his preface is an offence against common sense. The preface, indeed, is altogether objectionable, even more for its unphilosophical credulity than for its egotism. Mr. William Howitt's literary reputation ought not to stand in need of vouchers; but if he thought it right to collect testimonies to his own merits, he should have selected some better certificate than that of a gentleman who, without having ever visited Australia, undertakes to pronounce *ex cathedra* that Mr. William Howitt's 'Two Years in Victoria' is "infinitely the best" book that has been written on Australia!

*Rain and Rivers; or, Hutton and Playfair against Lyell and all Comers.* By Colonel George Greenwood. Longman and Co.

LIKE many other every-day things, 'rain and rivers' have aspects and relations not always perceived by the public at large. We know that rain increases the waters of rivers directly, and, by means of springs, gives origin to rivers indirectly. But that the valleys in which rivers flow should have been excavated by the rain rather than by the rivers—indeed, that the rivers should be filling up the valleys at one end whilst the rain is forming them at the other, may appear, in some respects, paradoxical enough to take a place among the many paradoxes which occur to those who study nature. It is well known that torrents cut channels for themselves on the sides of hills, and the more so of course where the slope is steep and the water supply abundant. But it is also known that rivers form their deltas by the deposition of sediment as soon as the speed of the current is checked at the sea level; that by continuous deposition, and from the effects of temporary floods, the bed of a river is progressively raised, and the river-valley is gradually filled up laterally, so as to form a plain; and that this change creeps up and up the valley, progressing according to circumstances.

How came, then, the broad valley of the

Thames, ten miles wide from Norwood to Highgate, or that of the Mississippi, where the alluvial plain exceeds fifty miles in width? If we read the works on geology and physical geography in which this subject is treated of, we find that it is assumed that, as the continents and islands have, at different times, risen from the oceanic waters, the wave action of the sea has operated on fissures, channels, and inequalities previously produced by earthquakes, submarine currents, and other causes, and with the help of rain and river action, remodelled these features into mountain gorges, upland and lowland valleys, and alluvial plains, thus providing a ramified and perfect drainage system for every locality. Colonel Greenwood seems to be a sportsman, loving the Hampshire chalk hills, with their rounded tops and green-clad sides, their combs and dry valleys, the intermittent springs at their feet, and the clear streams flowing off into the broad valleys below, with as ardent a love (as that of Kingsley for the Berkshire hills. Watching the lasting play of cause and effect around him, the Colonel sees that, even in our temperate climate, very considerable changes are produced on the surface of hill and dale by the agency of frost and snow, and rain and wind; and here, as elsewhere (as many other writers, especially in elementary geology, have shown), he finds "that, as sure as dry land stands betwixt high heaven and the sea, the waters of heaven will wash it into the sea." The difference in the hardness or softness of the material regulating the length of time required for the operation. On this point the author of 'Rain and Rivers' has, it appears, concentrated his attention, and, with the aid of Lyell's 'Manual' and 'Principles,' has managed to give his idea a shape, and to present it to the public as an incontrovertible hypothesis. Having but one notion of how a system of valleys may be formed—and a very satisfactory explanation does he offer for the character of some valleys—our author cannot abide that geologists should refer to other agencies as explanatory of many difficult points they met with in studying the history of valleys. Lyell, whether regarded as the acute compiler of the ideas and statements of others, or the philosophic originator of new doctrines, or even supplying the facts and ideas which our author works, is described throughout this energetic book as contradictory, retrograding, and mistaken. Other authors who have treated of valleys, such as Messrs. W. Hopkins and P. J. Martin, are alluded to with word-gibes; and Humboldt, a man venerable for the vastness of his knowledge, his good old age, and his efforts to awaken and extend a love of truth, is treated with presumptuous and ignorant contempt, in verbiage full of such a "barbarous jargon of words," as Colonel Greenwood affects to condemn—and worse, with wretched attempts at punning.

Had the author written a simple account of the effects of rain on the chalk downs and other hills that have come under his observation, pointing out the loss of ground on the hill-sides, resulting in a greater width of valley and a greater breadth of alluvial bottom, and compared these observations with what has been described as being the case in other natural systems of drainage, the geologists might have had some good, though imperfect, elucidation of the question opened by Mr. Godwin Austen ('Geol. Journal,' vol. xi. p. 119, and elsewhere), of

the subaërial origin of many physical features of the earth's surface; and the agricultural public would have had many interesting facts and suggestions put before them, which now are to be found under the title of "the Ganges," or other as distant heading.

As it is, Col. Greenwood is right, it appears to us, in insisting that Sir C. Lyell, in his elementary works on the science of geology, has not brought sufficiently forward rain as a great remodeller of the earth's surface. But this subject is not omitted either by Lyell or by other writers on geology. Jukes, in his 'Popular Physical Geology' (chapter 1), well describes pluvial action; the 3rd chapter of De la Beche's 'Geological Observer' may be read by our author with advantage; in Lyell's 'Manual' itself (5th edition), "pluvial action" may be found in the index, and in the 'Principles' (9th edition, p. 205), a magnificent example of a valley originating from the effect of rain on disforested land, will serve Col. Greenwood with such a support for his one-idea hypothesis, that he never will believe that the land ever came out from the sea with anything but a smooth table surface, free from all scorings and ready-made ravines.

To conclude, although chapter 13 of 'Rain and Rivers' is perhaps worse than any former chapter in a geological point of view, yet chapter 14 (the last) contains some important observations on the embanking of great rivers, chiefly made in criticism on Mr. Ellet's plan for embanking the Mississippi.

*Life in China.* By the Rev. W. C. Milne, M.A. For many years Missionary among the Chinese. Routledge and Co.

THE Rev. Mr. Milne went to China in 1839, and, dropping out an interval of two years' absence, remained in the country till the end of 1853. He was engaged on a Protestant mission under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and his zeal, or his duties, carried him into three of the great provinces of the Celestial Empire, besides affording him opportunities of visiting the principal ports at which Europeans are permitted to trade. The results of his opinions, if not of his experience, are contained in this dense little volume.

We had occasion lately to show how widely Mr. Fortune differed in his report of Chinese habits, manners, and character, from M. Hue. To the testimony of Mr. Fortune may now be added that of Mr. Milne. Whatever else may be thought of this book, which is certainly not a very brilliant example of missionary literature, it cannot be denied that Mr. Milne had ample opportunities of forming a just estimate of the natives, whose language he spoke familiarly, and amongst whom he lived on terms of intimacy, in various parts of the empire, during a period of thirteen years. If his statements may be credited, and we really see no reason to doubt them on the whole, although particular assertions are fairly open to controversy, the Chinese have been much misunderstood and maligned by the "outside barbarians." Even Sir John Bowring is charged by Mr. Milne with having misrepresented them in his writings; and Barrow, who was a guest in the Emperor's palace a hundred years ago, and must have seen with his own eyes much of what he describes, is put out of court altogether by

a "flat denial" of the truth of his assertions on a vital point of social history.

Between the Chinese and the western populations, Mr. Milne sees very little essential difference. The every-day life of the people is much the same as the every-day life of every other people. They wear clothes, live in houses, eat, drink, sleep, marry, die. Assuming these to be the essential aspects of human existence, from the cradle to the grave, all over the world, there is nothing at all wonderful in the realities of Chinese humanity. But when we come to look into the details, or accidentals, we discover many curious departures from our European modes and fashions. For example, the Chinese eat, it is true, but they use chopsticks where we use forks and spoons. They marry like ourselves, but their manner of marrying is peculiar to themselves, and there is no law against polygamy, which in China, as in all countries where it is permitted, depends entirely on the wealth of the "party." A gentleman who has a taste for polygamy may marry as many wives—as he can maintain. Then in the matter of eating and drinking, there are some rather marked contrasts, to the advantage, we are afraid, of western skill, although it is admitted that the Chinese *cuisine* is capable of not a few artistic triumphs; and death, which ends all comparisons, while it is common to both, takes certain voluntary and involuntary shapes in China not generally encouraged by the barbarians.

There is another point of view in which a striking opposition is detected between the Celestials and the Terrestrials. They do a great number of things we do, but they do them exactly the contrary way. As Mr. Milne jocosely remarks, they seem to be at our antipodes not only geographically but socially. For instance, they pay morning calls as we do, but instead of taking off their hats, they keep them on, and instead of shaking their host's hands, they shake their own. At dinner they bring up the dessert first, and the soup last. White is prohibited at weddings, and worn at funerals. Men of matured age fly kites, and little boys sit and look on—which we take to be very hard upon the rising generation, in whom the passion for kites may be presumed to be as intuitive as it is in other countries. The surname in China precedes what we call the Christian name; vessels are launched into the water sideways; horses are mounted on the right side; pupils, reading their lessons aloud, turn their backs on their masters; at parties, instead of pumps, a man of fashion wears the thickest shoes he can get, the edges of which, instead of being black-polished, are coloured with white-lead; books begin at the end, the contents are noted on the edges of the leaf, and the "foot-notes" are written at the top of the pages.

Mr. Milne is at some pains to show that many, if not all, of the injurious notions entertained in this country respecting the Chinese are vulgar errors. Throughout the whole of his experience he never heard of rats, or mice, or lizards, or such reptiles being cooked, or eaten in any form. He testifies, however, to birds' nests; but the dish is so costly that it cannot be set down, except as a luxury of the rarest kind. These nests consist of a species of seaweed, or rather of the mucilage of a seaweed, the quality of which varies according to the situation in which it is found:

"The bird that supplies this whimsical luxury for the Chinese table is a small swallow, the *hirundo*

*esculenta*, which builds its nest on steep precipices and rocks that overhang the sea. It is found almost only in the islands of Malaysia. But the price paid to gratify this curious Chinese taste is very high. To procure the delicacy, the risk to life alone is tremendous,—from the lofty, deep, and dangerous caverns frequented by the swallows;—and, when brought to the Chinese market, the value is enormous,—the finest kind often being sold at 800*l.* for only a hundredweight, or about twice the weight in silver! For this reason it can appear only on the tables of the wealthy, and is not a common dish with other classes."

While we are in the neighbourhood of the *cuisine*, we will treat the reader to a dish which we never heard of before, and which Mr. Milne never met with but on this one occasion. He calls it a "peculiar dish," an epithet which the description abundantly justifies:—

"When our party of six had seated themselves at the centre table, my attention was attracted by a covered dish, something unusual at a Chinese meal. On a certain signal, the cover was removed; and presently the face of the table was covered with juvenile crabs, which made their exodus from the dish with all possible rapidity. The crabs had been thrown into a plate of vinegar just as the company sat down;—such an immersion making them more brisk and lively than usual. But the sprightly sport of the infant crabs was soon checked, by each guest seizing which he could, dashing it into his mouth, crushing it between his teeth, and swallowing the whole morsel without ceremony. Determined to do as the Chinese did, I tried this novelty also with one—with two. I succeeded, finding the shell soft and gelatinous, for they were tiny creatures, not more than a day or two old. But I was compelled to give in to the third, which had resolved to take vengeance, and gave my lower lip a nip so sharp and severe as to make me relinquish my hold and likewise desist from any further experiment of this nature."

Upon the subject of infanticide, Mr. Milne's testimony is not very satisfactory. He denies that infanticide is a common practice in China, and asks, by way of showing that in this matter the Chinese are not worse than the rest of the world, "Are there no babe-murderers in England, or Scotland, or France, or Austria?" This method of vindicating the Chinese is suspicious; and deepens the terrible doubt it is intended to remove. The final inference to be drawn from the reluctant admissions and equivocal assertions of our excellent missionary is, that child-murder is prevalent in China; but to what extent, and how far it may be considered to be encouraged by common assent, we have no means of determining. That suicide not only prevails, but is sanctioned by the highest authorities, Mr. Milne does not hesitate to admit. It is ordinarily resorted to by official men who are labouring under disgrace, or the fear of disgrace; and the custom is so universally recognised, that our author furnishes us with a sort of inventory of its "popular" forms:—

"The popular modes of self-destruction are drowning, hanging, and swallowing opium or gold-leaf. With officials, the first and the last are the most respectable methods. During the war with England, when their reverses were frequent, the military officers in numerous instances effected self-destruction in one or other of these ways. Various accounts are given of the use and effect of gold-foil for the purpose. One has it, that a quantity of the flimsy leaf made up into a large bolus, is swallowed: when a cupful of water is drunk, it expands the gold-leaf in the stomach, which distends so as to occasion speedy death. Another account explains, that a bundle of the loose foil is thrust down the throat to produce suffocation.



"One other mode of self-destruction is reported among the people as a fact, though it sounds fabulous to us. There is a bird called the *Sienhoh*, on the crown of whose head there is a beautiful scarlet tuft of down, or velvet skin, to which, the natives believe, the poison of the serpent it is fond of eating determines. This downy crest is often formed into a bead, and that bead is concealed in the ornamental necklaces of the high officers, for a suicidal purpose in case of imperial displeasure, which (as report goes) is easily effected by merely touching the venomous bead with the tip of the tongue, when death follows instantly."

The labours of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham are much wanted in China to reform the social position of women. We have not heard of any strong-minded demonstration of the gentler sex for the restitution of their rights; but unless the changeless character of the Flowery institutions presents an impassable obstacle, we do not despair of some such movement, as soon as the Empire shall have been thrown open to the invasion of European usages. The whole duty of women in China is to submit to the other sex. There is a current saying, in which her existence is summed up in three sentences:—"Woman is subject to the following three conditions in life, viz., at her father's house she is under her parents; on marriage she submits to her husband; and in widowhood she is under the guidance of her sons." In no condition of life is she her own mistress—or anybody else's. Her whole career is that of a subordinate person in the great scheme of society. If a young man is engaged to be married, and his betrothed dies in the interim, he is free, and may form a second engagement as soon as he likes; but, in the contrary case, it would be in the last degree disreputable for the young woman to think of a second engagement. She lives in weeds for the rest of her poor doomed career. When none of these casualties occur, and a marriage takes place, it is accompanied by ceremonials and spectacles in which the spirit and special tastes of the people are strikingly drawn out. Mr. Milne was present on one of these celebrations, and gives a very curious description of what he saw, from which we take the following extract:—

"On the auspicious day itself, I hastened to witness the lady leave her mother's home, about seven o'clock in the evening. She was in the little room, to which her earliest associations had been confined, surrounded by women and matrons (her mother among them) weeping and wailing. She had trimmed herself, powdered her face, rouged her lips, musked her robes, and as she could afford them, displayed her finest jewels. Had she been too poor to have jewellery by her, she could readily have supplied herself for the time at the nearest pawnbroker's. At last the bridal chair was at the door, with chair-bearers and musicians. A concourse of spectators stood outside, eager, if not impatient, to catch a glimpse of the *sin-niang*, alias 'the new woman.' After the procession was duly arranged, the bride was carried out of her room, as if *vi et armis*, by her brothers, and she was placed in her nuptial sedan seemingly in a helpless condition. When carried out of her father's house, she was lifted over a pan of lighted charcoal. This precaution was explained as necessary to prevent the lady carrying off with her all the good fortunes of the family! That is one interpretation, but there may be others equally absurd. The chair was capacious and elegant. The bride sat within, arrayed in a cloak fringed with tiny tinkling bells, and on her head she wore a singularly-shaped hat, with a veil of beads, &c., that almost completely covered her face. Every symbol of gaiety was exhibited, identified with their notions of a wedding occasion, when, according to their phraseology,

'the phoenixes sing in harmony,' and compatible with the bridegroom's finances. The whole retinue hurried on along winding streets lined with staring spectators, preceded by men and boys with torches and crackers. By this time a messenger had announced that the lady was 'a-comin', and all was astir at the bridegroom's, where the gates were opened to receive the gaudy banners, pink umbrellas, red boxes, and other pieces of baggage, which heralded the rapid approach of the bride. Presently the chair-bearers rushed in. Three heavy crackers intimated that the bridal sedan had actually come. This conveyance was attended by four bridesmaids on foot, in black dresses and with pink sashes; but they were old women! A singularly-dressed mistress of ceremonies came out to accost the young bride. As she stepped out of her chair, a horse-saddle was laid on the floor, over which she had to stride. Her four maids supported the lady in passing into the inner apartments. Here she met the bridegroom, who, by the way, had to be searched for and led out for introduction to his future companion,—a farce sometimes played at a Chinese wedding, as if to denote extreme modesty or timidity on the part of the husband in entering on his new responsibilities. The couple on meeting knelt down and paid their religious *devoirs* to 'Heaven.' Next, a document with the marriage contract was publicly and distinctly read. Worship was then paid at the ancestral tablets of the husband's family. After this, the pair were conducted into the bridal chamber, which immediately was crowded with friends and visitors. Here standing side by side, two cups of wine-syrup joined by a scarlet thread were exchanged between the couple. This part of the ceremony was concluded by what is called *sah-chung*, or throwing a plateful of various fruits, berries, and confections among the crowds of spectators, who were eager to pick up what they could. On this the bridegroom 'came out of his chamber rejoicing.' The bride was detained within to be unveiled and to change her upper dress, which by this time must have become excessively cumbersome."

Mr. Milne's volume is entitled to an attentive perusal, on account of the practical character of its contents. It is written with candour, perhaps a little prejudiced in favour of the Chinese—a fact in itself very much in their favour, after so many years' residence amongst them—and it is crowded with details relating to Chinese customs and local descriptions, which possess special interest at the present moment.

*Guy Livingstone; or 'Thorough.'* John W. Parker and Son.

WITH some very obvious and very gross tendencies to exaggeration, 'Guy Livingstone' is a spirited, and, on the whole, a well written story. The artistic models of the author's composition would seem to be the old Greek poets and the authors of mediæval romance; whilst his subject matter is made up of the incidents of modern domestic life in England. It has required no little ingenuity, or rather it is the mark of a mind of unusual caste, to have worked up such materials into a group of so antique a character. The hero is a champion of physical as well as intellectual power—frank, bold, fierce, and unforgiving as Achilles himself; but courteous in bower and hall, and triumphant amongst women as Launcelot of the Lake, or Tristan of Léonois. The heroine of the story in like manner combines something of the cruelty of a Medea with the seductive fascinations of Iseult, Sebilla, and other ladies of romance. In order to display the prowess of the hero, a vast deal of sporting life is introduced into the book. We have a steeple chase, where Guy

is of course successful; a battle with a prize-fighter, in which he is no less victorious. He owns the fastest and most vicious horse, and is the boldest rider in Leicestershire; his keepers are the best breed, and he himself is the surest marksman in the Midland shires. To this chieftain or paladin of his race there is a Patroclus in the shape of a captain in the Guards, a satellite of the great luminary, indolent and hopelessly reckless, but handsome, well-bred, and amiable; in short, a drawing-room hero, who carries off the second honours and prizes in war and in love. As a foil to the magnificence of our heroes, the odious figure is set up of a dastardly Scotch manufacturer, who "never hunts;" who cannot succeed in shooting a pigeon except to win a bet; who attempts to cross a brook on horse-back and gets ignominiously ducked in the stream, amidst inextinguishable laughter. As may be expected, the glorious captain runs off with the affianced bride of this *bête noir*, and lives in roses in Paris and Venice, on a cheque drawn in blank by the heroic Guy, and modestly filled up by his friend for 1000*l*. This is the most mischievous part of the book; as the conduct of both lady and gentleman in this little escapade meets with but faint reproof. A frightful Nemesis follows—but we will not mar the plot.

The loves of the hero himself—sublime, or meant to be so, as those of Theseus or Jason, though no less unfortunate, carry a better moral with them than those of the captain. The fierce passions of Guy Livingstone open the way to the catastrophe which the jealousy of a disappointed woman brings about. In fine, the writer shows the tragic vein of his imagination by suffering the curtain to fall upon the death or ruin of every one of the creatures of his invention. The schoolboy life, the hunting and sporting scenes, the boudoirs of London and cafés of Paris, the touring in Italy and the Mediterranean, are thus made to be the materials of as genuine a tragedy as ever was performed upon boards with classical arrangements and stage machinery. But we must proceed to give examples of the writer's powers of delineation. Here is the crack passage of the book, a description of the fight between an Oxford gownsman and a professional bruiser:—

"They made a magnificent contrast. Guy, apparently quite composed, but the lower part of his face set stern and pitiless; an evil light in his eyes, showing how all the gladiator in his nature was roused: his left hand swaying level with his hip; all the weight of his body resting on the right foot; his lofty head thrown back haughtily; his guard low. The professional, three inches shorter than his adversary, but a rare model of brute strength; his arms and neck, where the short jersey left them exposed, clear-skinned and white as a woman's, through the perfection of his training; his hair cropped close round a low retreating forehead; his thick lips parted in a savage grin, meant to represent a smile of confidence. So they stood there—fitting champions of the races that have been antagonistic for four thousand years—Patrician and Proletarian."

"Suddenly there was a commotion at one corner of the ring, and I saw a small bullet-headed man, with a voice like a fractious child, striving frantically to force his way through. 'Don't let 'em fight!'—he screamed out—'It's robbery, I tell you. There's hundreds of pounds on him for Thursday next. I'm his trainer; and I daren't show him with a scratch on him!'"

"A great roar of laughter answered his entreaties, and twenty arms thrust the little man back; but his interesting charge seemed to ponder and hesitate, when a drawling, nasal voice spoke



from the opposite corner—"Ah, you're right; take him away; don't show his white feather till you're druv to it." That turned the wavering scale. The Big'un ground his teeth with a blasphemy, and set-to.

"I need not go through the minutiae of the fight: it was all one way. The professional did his best, and took his punishment like a glutton; but he could do nothing against the long reach of his adversary, who stopped and countered as coolly as if he had only the gloves on.

"It was the beginning of the sixth round; our champion bore only one mark, showing where a tremendous right-hander had almost come home—a cut on his lower lip, whence the bright Norman blood was flowing freely. I will not try to describe the hideous changes that ten minutes had wrought in his opponent's countenance; but I think I was not the only spectator who felt a thrill of fear mingling with disgust, as the Big'un made his despairing effort, and fought his way in to the terrible 'half-arm rally.' In truth, there was something unearthly and awful in the sight of the maimed and mangled Colossus; his huge breast heaving with wrath and pain; his one unblinded eye glaring unutterably; his crushed lips churning the crimson foam. It was the last rush of the Cordovan bull goaded to madness by picador and chulo: but Guy's fatal left met him, straight, unyielding as the blade of the matador; twice he reeled back well-nigh stunned; the third time he dropped his head cleverly, so as to avoid the blow, and grappled. For some seconds the two were locked together, undistinguishably; then we saw Guy's right hand, never used till then, save as a guard, rise and fall twice, with a dull, smashing sound, which was bad to hear; then the huge form of the prize-fighter was whirled up unresistingly over his antagonist's hip, and fell crashing down at his feet, a heap of blind, senseless, bleeding humanity.

"Time! You must call louder yet, before he will hear, and lance a vein in the throat before he will answer."

To replace a savage but powerful scene by one of a different character, let us next turn to the first announcement of the heroine:—

"Let me try to paint—though abler artists have failed—the handsomest brunette I have ever seen.

"She was very tall; her figure magnificently developed, though slender-waisted and lithe as a serpent: she walked as if she had been bred in a *baquinia*, and her foot and ankle were hardly to be matched on this side of the Pyrenees: the nose slightly aquiline, with thin transparent nostrils; and the forehead rather low,—it looked more so, perhaps, from the thick masses of dark hair which framed and shaded her face. Under the clear pale olive of the cheeks the rich blood mantled now and then like wine in a Venice glass; and her lips—the outline of the upper one just defined by a pencilling of down, the lower one full and pouting—glistered with the brilliant smoothness of a pomegranate flower where the dew is clinging. Her eyes—the opium-eaters of Stamboul never dreamt of their peers among the bevises of hachis-houris. They were of the very darkest hazel: one moment sleeping lazily under their long lashes, like a river under leaves of water-lilies; the next, sparkling like the same stream when the sunlight is splintered on its ripples into caracenta of diamonds. When they chose to speak, not all the orators that have rounded periods since Isocrates could match their eloquence; when it was their will to guard a secret, they met you with the cold, impenetrable gaze that we attribute to the Mighty Mother, Cybele. Even a philosopher might have been interested—on purely psychological grounds of course—in watching the thoughts as they rose one by one to the surface of those deep, clear wells (was truth at the bottom of them?—I doubt), like the strange shapes of beauty that reveal themselves to seamen, coyly and slowly, through the purple calm of the Indian Sea.

"Twice I have chosen a watery simile; but I

know no other element combining, as her glances did, liquid softness with lustre.

"When near her, you were sensible of a strange, subtle, intoxicating perfume, very fragrant, perfectly indefinable, which clung, not only to her dress, but to everything belonging to her. From what flowers it was distilled no artist in essences alive could have told. I incline to think that, like the 'birk' in the ghost's garland,

'They were not grown on earthly bank,  
Nor yet on earthly shench.'

A brilliant bit of conversation which follows this introduction shows the writer's powers under still more trying circumstances. The steep-chase is all done over again with a dashing spirit and a refreshing gallantry of enterprise, as though we had never heard of 'Jack Hinton' and 'Charles O'Malley'—but our author is, nevertheless, original.

A diversion devoted to a 'night attack' in Ireland is another bit of hand-to-hand fighting, told with breathless interest, but too long for extract. Here, however, is a private appeal direct to the reader, which more than anything else in the volume will illustrate its spirit and tendency:—

"I speak it diffidently, with the fear of the Divine Voice of the People before my eyes, as is but fitting in these equalizing days, when territories, the title to which is possession immemorial, are being plucked away acre by acre, and hereditary privileges mined one by one; but, it seems to me, in this, perhaps, solitary attribute, 'the brave old Houses' still keep their pre-eminence.

"They are not better, nor wiser in their generation (forbid it, Manchester!), nor even more daring in confronting danger, than the thousands whose grandsires are creations of a powerful fancy or of a complaisant King-at-Arms. In that terrible charge which swept away the Russian cavalry at Eylau, three lengths in front of the best blood in France rode the innkeeper's son. The 'First Grenadier' himself was not more splendidly reckless, though he was a La Tour d'Auvergne. But in passive uncomplaining endurance, in the power of obliterating outward tokens of suffering, physical or mental, may we not still say—*Noblesse oblige!*

"Hundreds of similar isolated instances may be quoted from the annals of the Third Estate; but, in the class I speak of, this quality seems a sixth sense wholly independent of, and often contradicting, the rest of the individual's disposition.

"I remember meeting in France an old Italian refugee. He had not much principle, and very little pride; he was ready *quidvis facere aut pati* to get a five-franc piece, which he would incessantly stake and lose at baccarat or *ecarté*, as he had done aforetime with a large ancestral inheritance; but his quiet fortitude, under privations that were neither few nor light, was worthy of Belisarius.

"Very often, I am sure, his evening meal must have been eaten with the Barmecide; but his pale, handsome face, finished off so gracefully by the white pointed beard, still met you, courteous and unruffled, the ideal of an exiled Doge, or a Rohan in disgrace. Once only I saw him moved; when the landlord of our inn, a vast bloated *bourgeois*, smote the Count familiarly on the shoulder, and bantered him pleasantly on the brilliant prospects of his eldest son. It was not unkindly meant, perhaps; but the old man shrunk away from the large fat hand, as if it hurt him, and turned towards us a look piteously appealing, which was not lost on myself or Livingstone. When mine host, later in the evening, shook in his gouty slippers before an ebullition of Guy's wrath, excited by the most shadowy pretext, I wonder if he guessed at the remote cause of that out-pouring of the vials? Count Massa did, for he smiled intensely, as only an Italian can smile when amply revenged.

"One instance more to close a long digression.

I have read of a baron in the fifteenth century, who once in his life said a good thing. He was a coarse brutal marauder, illiterate enough to have satisfied Earl Angus, and as unromantic as the Integral Calculus. He was mortally wounded in a skirmish; and when his men came back from the pursuit, he was bleeding to death, resting against a tree. When they lifted him up, they noticed his eyes fixed with a curious complacent expression on the red stream that surged and gurgled out of his wound; just as a *gourmand* looks at a bumper of a rare vintage held up to the light. They heard him growl to himself—*Qu'il coule rouge et fort, le bon vieux sang de Bourgogne.* And then he fell back, dead.

"O Publicola Thompson! Phosphor to the Tower Hamlets and Boanerges of the platform—will you not allow that, amidst a wilderness of weeds, this one fair plant flourishes under 'the cold shade?'"

The admirers of such sentiments as these must of necessity be limited. Readers, however, who may resent this assumption of a monopoly of chivalric feeling for the high born of the land, will admire the spirit of the writer himself, which never fails him amidst a great variety of incidents of modern manners. He has imbued himself with the favourite scenes of ancient literature, and reproduces them without pedantry, as one who made them an integral portion of his mind; his characters may sometimes be exaggerated, both by description and illustration, but they talk and act like well-bred people, and if a little too stilted for ordinary life, their extraordinary passions and powers render them not altogether unworthy of heroic admiration.

*Memoirs and Letters of the late Colonel Armine S. H. Mountain, C.B., Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.*  
Edited by Mrs. Armine S. H. Mountain.  
Longman and Co.

The *Memoirs of Colonel Mountain* ought to be read by every British officer. Other biographies may be more instructive in military details, or more attractive in records of great exploits, but we know no work that presents a better pattern and example for professional study and imitation. The monument erected at Futtighur, by the Commander-in-Chief and by his brother officers in India, commemorates, with a truth not always belonging to such inscriptions, "the distinguished soldier, the conspicuous man of worth, the fervent and consistent Christian, exemplary in all the relations of life." In the General Order published at the time of his death, Sir William Gomm, after enumerating Colonel Mountain's services, and warmly eulogising his character, expressed in strong terms the loss that Her Majesty's service had sustained; and Lord Dalhousie, in writing to the editor of the *Memoirs*, said, "You will receive as no empty words my testimony that a truer heart, a nobler spirit, a mind more refined or more trustworthy, never lived on earth, or passed from earth to heaven." Many gratifying proofs of the respect and affection with which he was regarded by all classes are recorded in the *Memoirs*. The life of such a man cannot but have its lessons, and they are of a kind that one would most wish to be widely spread.

Armine Mountain belonged to a well-known Canadian family, being the younger son of the late Bishop of Quebec, in which town he was born in 1797, and brother of the present Bishop of Montreal. He was educated in England, and after having spent

some years in Canada, he received his commission in 1815. His regiment, the 96th, was then in Ireland. Among the friends he made at this time was Miss Edgeworth, who emphatically expressed her estimate of him by remarking that "if you were to cut Armine Mountain into a hundred pieces, every one of them would be a gentleman." High moral principle combined with gentleness of spirit and courtesy of manner in forming this character, the tone of which may be gathered from a favourite motto from Racine, which in his early life he used to inscribe in all his journal books—

"Je crains Dieu, et n'ai point d'autre crainte."

The incidents of his professional life do not present many points of general interest, till in 1829 he joined the 26th Regiment in India. His letters from the East contain most graphic sketches of the country and its people, as well as of camp and barrack life. When in after years he rose to positions of important trust, the observations and studies of his early career were turned to good account. There is a passage in one of his letters singularly applicable to the present crisis in India:—

"The present state of things, in Bengal particularly, needs revision. An officer, perhaps after eighteen years' service in the commissariat, or other civil department, on promotion or on return from sick furlough, falls back upon his regiment as major, and commands it. All the captains but one are either on furlough in Europe or on detached employ, so are most of the senior subalterns, of whom perhaps the adjutant and quartermaster, and three or four young ensigns only, are with the regiment. The commanding officer knows nothing of regimental duty, or of teaching the young officers their work—is either harsh or careless; and the boys run wild. This is not at all an extreme, but a very common case, and it is only wonderful that the service gets on so well as it does. It is impossible that the Sepoys can feel attachment to commanders who have not seen their regiments for fifteen or twenty years—or to boys, who have their duty to learn."

Sir Charles Napier has left on record his observations to the same effect. "The great military evil (he said) which strikes me, is this: All the old officers get snug places, and regiments are left to boys. The 8th Native Infantry were on parade for inspection last week 800 strong, and there were only three officers, of whom two had not been dismissed drill! This will not do. Some day evil will arise from all this." And again, as to the quality as well as the number of the officers Sir Charles Napier says, "The former European officer was the enterprising, hard-headed, daring fellow who taught and formed the sepoy—the Clives, Lawrences, Bussys, &c. The present European is a youngster, who makes curry, drinks champagne, and avoids the sun. \* \* \* No one seems to foresee that your young inexperienced wild cadet will some day find the Indian army taken out of his hand by the Soubadars, who are men of high caste, and very daring."

Many shrewd and suggestive comments on this state of things occur in Mountain's Letters, with lamentations over abuses, the effects of which have now received too terrible an illustration. It would have been well had the representations of Colonel Mountain and others, who saw and predicted these evils, been attended to by the authorities. In his own sphere he strove to do what he could, and everywhere was beloved and respected by the natives, as well as by the troops under his command. He believed that reforms

could be accomplished without any radical change in the government of India, such as is now by many declared to be necessary. "John Company," he wrote to Sir Harry Verney, "whatever may be his faults, is infinitely better than Downing Street. If India were made over to the Colonial Office, I should not think it worth three years' purchase." This testimony has the more weight as coming from a Queen's officer.

Colonel Mountain's first active service in the field was in China, under Sir Hugh Gough, in 1841. His account of the expedition in his correspondence will be read with much interest at the present time. In 1843 he returned to England with the headquarters of the Cameronians, and was with his regiment till invited by Lord Dalhousie to accompany him to India as Military Secretary. The scene that occurred when he left his regiment might be envied by commanding officers, as the character that inspired it may provoke their emulation. On the morning of his departure the men mustered without orders, and while the officers gathered in front, the sergeants unhorsed the carriage, and in spite of all remonstrance insisted on drawing their beloved Colonel to a distance from the barracks.

When the Sikh war broke out Colonel Mountain asked leave to join the 29th Regiment, into which he had exchanged, in the field, and he took part in the chief events of that memorable period. He had command of the 4th brigade, consisting of the 29th and two Sepoy regiments, at the battle of Chillianwalla, and by his advance through the jungle he did much to turn the fortune of the day, which at first threatened to prove disastrous. With the loss of 840 out of 2,600 men, his brigade drove back the Sikhs, and captured or spiked many guns. At the decisive battle of Goojerat, General Gilbert rode up to Mountain in the morning, and said, "You are to open the ball; the enemy hold a post in your front, with four battalions and six guns, and you are to knock them out of it." "Of course I was delighted," wrote Mountain to a friend afterwards; "but the ruffians did not hold the post, and the second, which they did hold, about half a mile further on, was in front of Penny, and he got the order for that. I was thus cut out of any prominent duty, though I was with the right wing, which, in fact, won the battle." In the forced march upon Attock and Peshawar after the victory, Mountain commanded the Bengal division as Brigadier-General, under Sir Walter Gilbert, but in crossing the Jhelum he met with an accident which withdrew him from active duty till the war was over. Soon after he obtained the highest military appointment to which he could aspire, that of Adjutant-General to the Indian army, under the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, whose plans for promoting the discipline of the troops and for improving the service he warmly sympathized with and zealously carried out. He continued his duties under Sir William Gomm till his health was broken up, and he died in February, 1854. The Memoirs are edited by Colonel Mountain's widow. While intended as a tribute of affectionate respect to his memory, this natural feeling is throughout kept subservient to the higher purpose of usefulness to others, in setting forth the example of one whom we have heard spoken of as a model regimental officer, and a man *sans peur et sans reproche*.

# PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A Complete Concordance of the Poetical Works of Milton.* By Guy Lushington Prendergast. Parts VII. to XII. Madras: Pharoah and Co.  
*Addresses delivered on different Public Occasions by H.R.H. Prince Albert.* Bell and Daldy.  
*Hydropathy; or, the Natural System of Medical Treatment.* By E. W. Lane, M.A. Churchill.  
*Light in the Valley; My Experiences of Spiritualism.* By Mrs. Newton Croeland. G. Routledge and Co.  
*A Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery, Porcelain, and other Objects of Vertu.* By H. G. Bohn. H. G. Bohn.  
*The Natural History of Pliny.* Translated by the late John Bostock, M.D., F.R.S., and H. T. Riley, Esq., B.A. Vol. VI., with General Index. H. G. Bohn.  
*Manual of Technical Analysis, founded on the 'Handbook' of Dr. P. A. Bolley.* By Benjamin H. Paul, Ph.D., F.C.S. H. G. Bohn.  
*The Philosophy of the Bible; or, the Union between Philosophy and Faith.* By the Rev. J. Whyte Mailer, M.A. Edinburgh: J. Hogg.  
*The Sabbath made for Man.* By the Rev. Micaiah Hill, J. F. Shaw.  
*A Contribution to Philology.* By B. Revis. J. & C. Mosley.  
*Henry of Richmond.* A Drama. By John Sibbald Edson. Rivingtons.  
*Choose your own Path; or, the Predestinarian.* A Drama. Partridge and Co.  
*Grammaire Française.* Par Antonin Roche. Second Edition. Paris: J. Claye.

A COMPLETE concordance to the poetical works of Milton is a noble contribution and valuable boon to literature. The direct uses and advantages of the work it would be superfluous to dilate on. Such an aid to the study of the great epic, and of the other immortal poems of Milton, every scholar will welcome. But the circumstances under which this concordance appears suggest other reflections. It has been published in the far East, "beyond the utmost Indian isle Taprobane," compiled by a civil servant of the East India Company, and printed by "dusky natives" of Madras, to be used by students of the English classics in regions where even Milton's soaring imagination could scarcely have conceived that the English language would reach. In the libraries of Hindu schools and colleges, as well as in those of every land where the literature of England has spread, this work will have an honourable place, and will be referred to by students of many a race and tribe of mankind. More powerful and more permanent than military conquest or commercial intercourse will be the influence of the literature of England among the nations of the East. The reproach which Burke painted with rhetorical exaggeration, that if the British empire were to be destroyed in the East, no useful traces of it would remain, has long since been removed. The language and literature, as well as the laws and religion of England, have begun to leaven India, and, next to the sacred Scriptures, there is no book more likely to have more influence hereafter, through the learned natives upon the masses of their countrymen, than Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' The subjects of the poem are akin to those which have engaged the speculations of eastern philosophers and poets in ages before the English language existed, and before revelation furnished the materials for a poem, the grand and solemn mysteries of which form a striking contrast to the wild fables invented by eastern mythology, to account for the origin and early history of man, and the ancient transactions between heaven and earth. The study of Milton, guided by that of the revealed Scriptures, will become a favourite pursuit with learned natives of India, and the government colleges, in their courses of instruction and in their examinations, will do well to encourage an acquaintance with his works. For our own purposes of reference, we have to thank Mr. Prendergast for his concordance, the completeness and accuracy of which are most creditable to his learning, zeal, and industry. It has been issued in parts, appearing monthly, the last of which, the twelfth, published at the Athenaeum press, Madras, in June, completes the work. It is a quarto of three hundred and sixty pages, double columns, and the typography is clear and good, much more so than is usual in books printed at foreign stations.

The addresses delivered by the Prince Consort, on all occasions where he has spoken in public, have been singularly marked by sound judgment,



good feeling, and felicity of language. He has also been prudent in the objects to which he lent his influence, and therefore a selection of his public speeches might fairly be accepted as a record in connexion with the social and industrial, as well as educational and scientific history of England in the reign of Queen Victoria. The idea of collecting a series of these addresses was suggested by Lord Ashburton, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, an institution in which Prince Albert has always taken a deep and an active interest. The selection is confined, with one or two exceptions, to speeches bearing upon social questions. The mere list of occasions attests the practical usefulness which has mainly guided the Prince in his appearances in public life. The first of the speeches here published was delivered at a meeting of the Society for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes; the Royal Agricultural Society meeting at York, in 1848, the laying the first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks, the anniversary meeting of the Servants' Provident Society, the laying the foundation stone of the Edinburgh National Gallery, the York banquet preparatory to the Exhibition of 1851, the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy, the third celebration of the Jubilee of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, the Opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, the Opening of St. Thomas Charterhouse Schools in Golden Lane, and the Opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition—these are the occasions of the principal addresses, with which appear others of more local or transient interest. Prefatory narratives and explanatory statements are presented along with the speeches, most of which are really models of what public addresses on such occasions ought to be. In clearness and elegance of style, as well as in fulness and appropriateness of matter, they are worthy of ranking with the speeches of the ablest men that this country has produced. Happy is it, too, that the high talents and great influence of the Prince Consort have been directed to the promotion of the best objects, and to the advancement of the truest welfare of the people. The volume is got up in a handsome form, suited for appearance on a library or drawing-room table; but we are glad to notice that a cheap edition is also prepared, at a cheap price, for circulation among the industrial classes. In any future catalogue of the works of royal and noble authors, there is none that will be noted with truer honour than the addresses delivered on public occasions by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The speech at the opening of the Manchester Exhibition was much admired at the time for its philosophical spirit; there are others in the series in which the spirit of patriotism and of philanthropy predominate; and all are characterized by refined taste and practical good sense.

Dr. Lane's treatise on Hydropathy is the most rational, as well as one of the most concise books that has appeared on the subject. The actual water treatment is regarded as an incidental and secondary point; the main object of the system, as interpreted by Dr. Lane, being the employment of hygienic or natural, as contrasted with pharmaceutical and artificial remedies. There is no doubt that the tendency of medical practice at the present day is, to depend more on the *vis medicatrix nature* than the physicians of former generations were accustomed to do; and the more that the regulation of diet and exercise, with the free use of wholesome air and water, can be reduced to system, the greater will be the improvement in the treatment of all diseases not demanding active medical or surgical treatment. There is much that is sensible and practical in Dr. Lane's book. Some chapters are specially interesting to literary and professional men, and to all whose nervous system is weakened by the exigencies of busy town life. The counsels and advices to such are excellent; but in most cases it is the same thing as ordering a poor labouring man to improve his strength by beefsteaks and port wine. Few, except the wealthy and the idle, can hope to adopt the

hydropathic system as here described. Many a one would like to be under Dr. Lane's treatment, but can only sigh and say, *video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor*.

Confessing our inability to understand the rhapsodies that form the chief bulk of Mrs. Newton Crossland's book, entitled 'Light in the Valley,' and still more our inability to believe those statements which are intelligible, we content ourselves with announcing to the lovers of the marvellous that this writer professes to testify "that heavy articles are frequently suspended in the air by invisible means; that a musical instrument has been played by invisible figures; that, by those peculiar concussions which spiritualists agree to call raps, messages proceeding from disembodied intelligence are frequently delivered; and, in short, to certify to more interesting phenomena than it would be easy to catalogue or classify." The authoress further declares that she possesses "records of communications from the spiritual world, which, if faithfully transcribed, would occupy a thick volume," and the few passages which she extracts she considers "alone able to bridge over those great miracle gulfs before which intellectual infidelity stands at the world's end of its faith." Among the "mediums" are "five developed as writers of the first spirit language," and one, "an author of repute and an M.A. of the University of Oxford, has on two or three occasions written in the second of the spirit languages, the characters of which seem mainly composed of dots." Let the reader interpret, if he can, the revelations of the following communication from the spirit-world: . . . . . It is really melancholy, not only to find authors writing such nonsense, but readers purchasing it. Illustrations, far more mysterious-looking than the hieroglyphics that are prefixed to the prophecies of 'Moore's Almanack,' are interspersed through the volume. Some of the statements are repulsively irreverent, as well as supremely ridiculous. If books like this could be included in Lord Campbell's bill against pernicious publications, it would be well for the cause of sound education and morality. The profanity of the book may be gathered from the use of the scripture motto on the title page, "the people that sat in darkness have seen a great light; those that dwell in the land of darkness, upon them hath the light shined." Mr. Newton Crossland published a book last year, entitled, 'Apparitions, a new theory;' but the statements in the present book, by Mrs. Newton Crossland, beat it far in extravagance and absurdity. Some of the phenomena described appear to be clever bits oflegerdemain, if the testimony of witnesses full of credulity can be admitted as certifying that the circumstances really took place.

The nucleus, and indeed the main bulk, of Mr. Bohn's volume on Pottery and Porcelain, consists of a reprint of the sale-catalogue of the Bernal collection. Being taken from the auctioneer's copy, the prices, and the names of the purchasers, or rather the present possessors, are affixed, by which the value and interest of the catalogue are vastly enhanced. Occasional remarks on many of the articles, especially as to their previous history and former prices, add to the worth of the book for the purpose of dealers or collectors. The woodcuts of the original catalogue being also used, the materials were ready for a capital volume of the 'Illustrated Library.' Mr. Bohn has, however, taken pains to make the book more complete in itself, and more widely useful. It happened, about the time of the reprint of the Bernal catalogue being projected, that Mr. Bohn, himself a collector of what is now called ceramic ware, was invited to take part in a course of popular lectures connected with an exhibition, at Richmond, of works of art and science. 'Pottery and Porcelain' was the theme set down by Mr. Bohn for his part in the programme, and the popular historical and descriptive summary then delivered, is now made to do service as preface to the catalogue. A copious list of monograms, with engravings, compiled for the 'Musée Ceramique' of M.M. Brongniart and Riciereux, from Mr. Robinson's descriptive catalogue of the Soulagès Collection, from Labarte's 'Arts of the Middle

Ages,' and from various catalogues and other sources, forms an acceptable appendix. It is the most complete list of the kind, embracing different classes of ceramic ware, that we have met with. The introductory essay on 'Pottery and Porcelain' gives an interesting sketch of the leading events in the history of this art. This announcement of the book, as a guide to the knowledge of 'Pottery and Porcelain' is a little pretentious as it first strikes the eye or ear, but the crowded title page explains the nature of the volume, and indicates that the contents are as miscellaneous as the collection, the catalogue of which occupies four hundred and thirty out of the five hundred and thirty pages of which the book consists. It is a most useful book to have at hand for reference, and in many parts most amusing to read, even by those who are not enthusiasts as to objects of *vertu*. For example, in a note on one of the circular dishes of Palissy ware, bought by the Baron de Gustave Rothschild for 162*l.*, we are told that it was originally purchased in a broken state at Paris for twelve francs, and after being restored, was sold to Mr. Bernal for 4*l.* But these things are now better understood, and the day has passed when rarities of surpassing interest might be purchased for trifling sums. Mr. Bohn concluded the last of his two lectures by quoting a sentence from "the sprightly letter-writer," Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who said, "old China is below nobody's taste since it has been the Duke of Argyll's, whose understanding has never been doubted by his friends or his enemies." This book will certainly help to extend the popular taste for the expensive amusement of collecting, or at least will promote an intelligent appreciation of what can be seen in museums.

Volume the sixth completes the translation of the Natural History of Pliny, translated, with notes, by the late Dr. Bostock, F.R.S., and Mr. H. T. Riley, B.A., in Bohn's Classical Library. A general index is appended to this volume of a work which will be always valuable as a copious repository of the knowledge and the speculations of the ancients on natural history in all its departments.

The Handbuch der technisch-chemischen Untersuchungen, by Professor Bolley, of Aarau, having a high reputation in Germany as a scientific and practical work, it was at first the intention of Dr. Paul to publish merely an English translation of the work. It was soon found, however, that considerable revision and modification would be requisite to adapt the manual for the practical purposes for which it was projected in this country. The great attention given to analysis in all branches of industrial art, and even in common domestic economy, in these days of wholesale adulteration in commerce and trade, have rendered more simple as well as more various processes of examination necessary than were included in Dr. Bolley's original work. With his consent and approval the plan was modified, and much of the work has been, in fact, re-written by the English editor, Dr. Paul, who has had the advantage of being trained in a good school, the laboratory of University College, under Professor Graham, now the Assayer at the Mint. To the manner in which he has performed his task, Dr. Bolley bears testimony, in saying, "I consider the essential alterations in the arrangement and contents of the book much to its advantage, and perceive, from the general treatment of the subject, that the book has fallen into just the right hands to be presented to English readers in an appropriate manner." For domestic or agricultural, as well as for scientific and for commercial purposes, it will be found a useful handbook. Special attention is paid to examinations affecting the public customs and revenue. A copious index, and illustrative diagrams and plates, add to the practical utility of the volume.

An essay on the Sabbath, by the Rev. Micaiah Hill, gained the prize of 100*l.* offered by the Evangelical Alliance. It is a most elaborate and complete treatise, the statements and arguments of which will be no doubt satisfactory to those who are willing to read a volume of five hundred pages on the subject. The theological, philosophical,



physiological, political, social, and hygienic, and moral aspects of the question are successively reviewed, the author's views under all these heads being of course strictly according to the well-known opinions of the religious association by whom the prize was offered. Of the five hundred pages, two hundred deal with matter irrelevant to the real points on which difficulty and controversy have arisen; two hundred more discuss arguments of a kind only intelligible in narrow ecclesiastical circles; leaving about the bulk of a hundred pages which, if re-edited by any writer of common sense and ordinary knowledge of the world, might prove of useful service for wide distribution. But in its present form the Prize Essay merely passes to the bookshelves of respectable persons who keep the Sabbath, and exerts no practical or permanent influence. Yet possibly Mr. Hill's laborious compilations may become of use to the writers of smaller works, better adapted for popular circulation. The anecdotes alone would make a good tract for distribution. There is the well-known one of George III., who, when two men were turned off by a contractor at Windsor for refusing to work on Sunday, ordered them to be sent for instantly, remarking that these were the very men for him. Sir Matthew Hale's memorable advice to his son on keeping the Sabbath, and many other passages from classical English history, as well as from more strictly theological literature, are introduced by Mr. Hill. The concluding chapter contains statistics of various kinds, including a comparative view of Sabbath observance in England and other countries.

There is much superstition in the matter of language, and to the numerous body of readers that labour under it Mr. Revis' book is addressed. Many expressions are considered wrong, and eschewed accordingly; yet the reasons for considering them so are rarely given. Occasionally there is the adduction of what is called authority. But what is an authority? A man who writes his English instead of merely speaking it, and whose English is very often as bad as that of the simple speakers whom he is called on to correct. Instead of authorities we want principles. It is these alone by which the propriety or impropriety of an expression can be decided. For those, however, who are satisfied with the current opinion concerning accuracy and inaccuracy, Mr. Revis' is a useful little work.

The 'Grammaire Française,' by M. Antoine Roche, is a superior book, both in its matter and its arrangement. In the parts relating to grammar proper, there is greater simplicity of rules than usually appears in such manuals, and in the treatment of syntax there is much that is worthy of commendation. Throughout the work the author attempts to bring into play the judgment and intelligence, as well as the memory, of the pupil.

#### New Editions.

*Les Noces de Mazarin.* Par Amédée Renée. Second Edition. Paris: Firmin Didot.  
*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry; consisting of Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, &c.* By Thomas Percy. Edited by Robert Aris Willmott. Routledge and Co.  
*Lands of the Slave and the Free; or, Cuba, the United States, and Canada.* By Captain the Hon. Henry A. Murray, R.N. Second Edition. G. Routledge and Co.  
*Official General Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park.* By Samuel Phillips. Revised by F. K. J. Shenton. Bradbury and Evans.

THE readers of Sir Walter Scott's life will remember the enthusiasm with which he tells of the early impressions made on him by Bishop Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.' He remembered the spot where he read the work for the first time, and tells how he was entranced in his intellectual banquet through a long summer day, and how he used to repeat to his delighted school-fellows the stirring ballads, and how, as soon as he could scrape together enough to buy a copy of his own, he secured the treasure, and never read a book half so frequently, or with half the enthusiasm. Many other testimonies to the popularity and power of this book of old English song have been made public; and Wordsworth says, "I do

not think there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to acknowledge his obligations to the 'Reliques.'" To extend the influence of such a work is a fit result of the cheap literature of our day. Mr. Routledge has provided a popular Percy, in one volume, at a price which will bring it within the reach of every ratepayer who may be reconciled to the payment of his taxes, by imbibing the spirit of English romance and patriotism for these ancient national songs. The volume is edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, who writes an introduction and notes. Illustrative wood-cuts are inserted to make the volume more palpably attractive on the railway or market-stall. Being avowedly prepared for the uncritical crowd, we refrain from comments on the liberties taken with the original work. It is not with the text, however, but with the antiquarian notices and illustrations that the liberty of editorial alteration has been used; otherwise Mr. Willmott could scarcely be let off so easily. One good service he has done is, improving the Glossary of Dr. Percy, additions being made from Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic Phrases,' Wright's 'Obsolete and Provincial English,' and other sources.

A new edition of the official General Guide to the Crystal Palace, compiled originally by Mr. Samuel Phillips, is prepared by Mr. F. K. J. Shenton, of the Crystal Palace Library. All the most recent additions and improvements are noted, and an account of the botanical collection, described as now thoroughly acclimatized, and certainly in splendid order, is now for the first time appended. Prefixed to the Guide to the Palace itself and its contents, is an introductory section with ample information about railway and other conveyance, the company's official announcements, the refreshment tariff, and other miscellaneous matter. Numerous illustrations, several of which are new, embellish the volume, which is a most complete and clear guide-book to the visitor, and contains much useful information on the various branches of science and art, natural history and antiquities, of which fuller details are given in the special hand-books.

#### Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

*Carte de la Chine.* Par Jules Klaproth. Paris: B. Duprat.  
*Abridgements of the Specifications relating to Marine Propulsion.* Part I. Published at the Great Seal Patent Office.

*What will the Commons do with the Divorce Bill.* By a Wife and Mother. J. Ridgway.

*The National Gallery. Opinions of the Press on Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Wormin, and Herr Münder.*

A LARGE map of China has just been published at Paris, from materials collected by the late M. Jules Klaproth, who did not live to complete the work. He had advanced it, however, far towards publication, and had consulted all the best authorities within his reach, Chinese as well as European. More names by far, certainly appear in this map, than in any other that we have yet seen; and as far as can be judged by comparison with other atlases, this gives as correct an exposition of Chinese geography as can be expected, with our existing knowledge of the empire. The sites of the five ports, and other familiar localities, are prominently marked; and the numbers of the population in the various provinces, according to the last census, with other miscellaneous information, are given. For purposes of reference this map may be useful to those who are interested either in commercial affairs, or the public events that are now taking place in that part of the world.

Part I. of the Abridgements of Specifications relating to marine propulsion, contains notices of patents down to the date 1830. It is a most curious and interesting record of ingenious contrivances, and at the same time affords much historical information. It goes back as far as the days of Scaliger and Roger Bacon, in brief narrative, and then in more systematic order describes the successive mechanical inventions patented during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, till the steam-engine attracted all genius and skill to the improving of this mode of marine propulsion. The Abridgement of Specifications is printed by

order of the Commissioners of Patents, and forms the commencement of a series of miniature Blue-Books, which promise to be as instructive in matter, though far less formidable in bulk, than the publication usually known by that name. There is an index of patentees' names as well as of the subject-matter.

The reply to the question, what will the Commons do with the Divorce Bill, is disposed of for the present by the postponement of the bill till next session. Except in individual cases, no harm will result from the delay. The discussions in the House of Lords had good effect, and the differences of opinion only related to ecclesiastical, not moral or social, aspects of the subject. Lord Lyndhurst's weighty words, and the energetic statements of Lord Brougham, will be well considered during the interval that passes before the bill is again brought forward. Those who need any additional motion, to be persuaded of the necessity of some great change in certain points of the existing law, will find the question earnestly urged in the pamphlet of a wife and mother, who writes feelingly and earnestly on the wrongs of her sex. She confines her attention to the question of divorce or separation in case of long-continued injury, not entering on the larger subject of the rights of married women in regard to property, about which an unwise agitation is also going on. A few strong-minded and able-bodied women might be gainers by setting up for themselves, but the many of the gentler and weaker sex would suffer if the legislative views of these rough advocates for equality and independence were carried into effect.

Of the pamphlet on The National Gallery, by Mr. Morris Moore, enclosing an article from the 'Corriere Italiano' of Vienna, the object of the compiler appears to be, to show that he is the proper person to be Director of the National Collection of Pictures, in place of Sir Charles Eastlake; and that a painting, entitled *Apollo and Marsyas*, attributed to Raphael, is still on hand at his Fine Art Repository, 27, Soho-square.

#### List of New Books.

Barrow's (Rev. E. K.) *Sketches of Astronomy*, 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.  
 Carlyle's Works (cheap edit.), Miscellaneous Essays, cr. 8vo, cl., 6s.  
 Conder's (J.) *Memoir*, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.  
 Crossland's (Mrs. N.) *Light in the Valley*, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Gentlemen Jack, 12mo, boards, 2s.  
 Gerstaecker's (F.) *Feathered Arrow*, 12mo, boards, 2s.  
 Harris's (A.) *Martin Beck*, new edition, 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d.  
 Hunt on Diseases of the Skin, 2nd edit., fcap. 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.  
 Macdonald's (G. F.) *Voyage of the Resolute*, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 1s.  
 Lane's (E. W.) *Hydropathy*, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Lewin's (T.) *Trusts*, &c., 3rd edit., royal 8vo, cloth, 23 2s.  
 Lutfulah's Autobiography, by E. B. Eastwick, post 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Macdonald's (G. F.) *Voyage of the Resolute*, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 1s.  
 Millers' (T.) *Rural Sketches*, new edit., folscep, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Rockstro's (W. S.) *Abbey Lands*, folscep, 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
 Seymour's Merchant Shipping Act, 2nd edit., 12mo, cloth, 14s.  
 Evans's (H. L.) *Church of the First-born*, 4th edit., fols, boards, 10s. 6d.  
 Stirling's (J.) *Letters from the Slave States*, post 8vo, cloth, 9s.  
 Trench on the Parables, 8vo, boards, 12s.  
 Westgarth's (W.) *Victoria*, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 Whittemarsh (Parlour Library), vol. 167, 1s. 6d.  
 Wilmot's Dictionary of Boat Signals, 12mo, cloth, new edit., 7s.

#### ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

##### DE BERANGER.

DE BERANGER, the "song writer," as he always called himself, died in the Rue Vendôme at Paris (as we briefly announced in our last), at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th, and at mid-day on Friday he was interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, amidst the mourning of the whole population of the mighty city. It was the government which caused him to be buried with such extraordinary promptitude—only some twenty hours after his death; and it did so from the fear that if delay took place, the turbulent population of Paris—who, partly from his "glory," as song writer, partly from his great civic virtues, and partly from his republican opinions, looked on him with fanatic admiration—would turn out *en masse*, and make demonstrations in honour of the illustrious dead, which would have the grave political effect of humiliating, perhaps jeopardising, the government. For the same reason, the government took the management of the funeral into its own

hands, and, though celebrating it with due pomp, forbade the working masses—"the people" whom the old poet loved so well, for whom he sang, and amongst whom he lived—from taking any active part in it. But in spite of the unseemly haste in the burial, and in spite of the governmental prohibition—in spite, too, of the presence of huge masses of troops with shining swords and bristling bayonets, in every street through which the procession was to pass—the people assembled in thousands and tens of thousands, in street and square, at window and on house-top—wherever the hearse could be seen, or there was a hope of its being seen; and as the mortal remains of the *chansonnier*—surrounded with laurel and bays, and with his book of songs lying open on the coffin which contained those remains—were borne slowly along, every man uncovered his head, every woman with tear-glistening eyes made the sign of the cross, and all, men and women, cried "Honour to Beranger!"

Although Beranger's fame is one of the national glories of France, and has reached the limits of European civilization,—and although from 1813 up to 1830 no man played a more distinguished or more important part in the public affairs of his country, or after the revolution of 1830, was more intimate with the great personages of the day, knew more of what was passing behind the scenes of the public stage, or was more esteemed by the people, his biography may be written in a very few lines indeed:—Born in 1780, in a low quarter of Paris, of parents in humble life, though not without aristocratic pretensions, since they preceded their name with the aristocratic *De*, he was brought up by an old grandfather, a tailor, and afterwards by an aunt, at Peronne,—a place where he was nearly killed by lightning. He was apprenticed to a printer of the town, and began scribbling verses. Before long he abandoned the printing trade and went to Paris to seek his fortune as a poet; but found nothing but misery. In 1808, "without resources, sad from disappointed hopes, rhyming without an object, and without encouragement" (his own words), he sent some specimens of his productions to Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon, with a request somewhat haughty in terms, for his protection. Lucien Bonaparte, struck with the merit of his verses, sent for him, talked with him kindly, and shortly after transferred to the poet the pension of 52*l.* sterling a year, which he received as a member of the Institute. This generous donation, which was made with the greatest delicacy, was accompanied by the encouraging declaration, that the donor doubted not that if the young poet "would cultivate his talent by labour," he would one day become "an ornament of the French Parnassus." . . . After attempting dramatic and epic poems, and failing, or at least not succeeding to his own anticipation, he took to song writing, and for the space of five-and-twenty years produced song after song, which, from gaiety and wit, or satire, or posthumal beauty, delighted, avenged, and fascinated the people. Shortly before the downfall of the Empire, Lucien Bonaparte ceased to belong to the Institute, and the pension he had given the poet was stopped; but Beranger got a place as copying-clerk in a government office, and held it until 1821, when, in consequence of the satirical songs he wrote against the government he was dismissed. His popularity as a song writer was by this time firmly established, and he was often pushed to it as his means of livelihood. For songs against the Government of the Restoration he was twice condemned to prison, and once to a fine of 400*l.*: but his condemnation and imprisonment were a triumph, and the fine was paid by public subscription. Though no one contemplated more than he the triumphant revolution of 1830, he declined to join the Government which sprang out of it. In the revolution of February, 1848, he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, but he only sat one single day; and then, finding an active political career not to his taste, resigned. These are the great events of his life.

Of his songs, comparatively little need be said, for all the world who knows French knows them

intimately. Unequal in merit they are, of course; but how many there are that are excellent, and of how high a degree the excellence of those is! No song-writer of any country, we believe, wrote so much as he; few, indeed, have written anything nearly as well; none, assuredly, have written better. Taking the songs altogether, we say, of any country, in none will be found a greater amount of sparkling brilliant wit than in his; in none satire more scorching than his; in none sentiment more touching than his; in none patriotism more fervent than his; in none elegance of versification, in his happier moments, superior to his. And then his songs are so very national,—so entirely, intensely, impassionately French. No one who has lived amongst and with the French—who understands their language as they themselves understand it, and who knows their manners and customs and ways of thinking,—who, in a word, has penetrated to their inner life,—will hesitate to declare that nothing can be more thoroughly, frankly Gallic than the laughing immorality of his lighter songs,—their scoffing wit, their felicitous terms of expression, their shrewd worldly common sense, and their hearty *bonhomie*. In those, too, in which he assails Catholic priests, and the Catholic Church, he is the perfect modern Frenchman, such as Voltaire has made him, though he may cause uneasiness to English readers by making so very free with sacred subjects, and with persons that should be sacred. Then his patriotic songs, none could possibly be more patriotic: he heaps ridicule and insult on "Lord Villainton" and the allies who invaded France at the end of the last war; he bewails in touching terms the woes of what he calls "Queen of the World! O France! O my country!" and with nervous exultation records all that redounds to her honour and glory;—in a word he gives expression to the wrath, the pride, and the joy which alternately fill her heart. His political songs, though produced so far back as from 1815 to 1830, any one reading even now, will see to be terrible, so fierce are the scorn and contempt they cast on their victims. How much more terrible, then, must they have been at the time they were written; when the France of 1789 was waging war against the France of the *ancien régime*. And they, too, are the utterance of true French sentiments,—of those of the vast majority of the people,—of the real and only France. As to his other songs, which he calls in one of his prefaces "the inspirations of his personal feelings, or the caprices of a vagabond mind," and which he preferred to any others—"Ce sont la mes filles chéries," said he,—they are in conception, expression, and execution, essentially French. On the whole we say that it is the national poet of France,—national in what is good and what is bad, that the true greatness of Beranger lies: he is the mouthpiece of a mighty people, and has sung their joys and sorrows, their indignation and their hope, as they wished them to be sung. In his works you have France laid bare—bared in her vices and her virtues, her meanness and her grandeur.

Gifted though Beranger was, his various productions cost him great labour. He wrote and re-wrote, published and re-published, incessantly. In some of his songs this labour may be plainly perceived; in others it disappears altogether; and therein he attains what the Latin writer tells us is the greatest triumph of art, "the art of concealing art." So effectually indeed does he conceal it, that had we not his own declaration that "each of my productions has cost me a painful effort," we should swear that thoughts so brilliant, terms of expression so piquant, and verses so smooth and flowing, must have presented themselves in a moment of glorious inspiration. Another of his declarations will also occasion surprise. It is, that notwithstanding the extraordinary popularity which his songs attained, and the profound esteem in which they were held by the highest literary authorities, not only of his own country, but of others, they are not destined to enjoy enduring fame. "Notwithstanding all that friendship tells me, and notwithstanding the most illustrious suffrages, and the indulgence of the interpreters of

public opinion, I have always thought," says he in the preface to one of the best editions of his complete works, "I have always thought that my name will not survive me, and that my reputation will decline all the quicker for having been greatly exaggerated by the political party which had an interest in supporting it. The duration of it has been assumed from its extent; but for my part I have made a different calculation, which will be realised during my lifetime, provided I live to get somewhat old." From the extreme modesty of the poet, it is impossible to suppose that there is any affectation in this; but the probability is that it will turn out to be grievously mistaken. A more simple-minded, honest, disinterested man than Beranger never lived. From his immense renown, and extraordinary popularity—it may be questioned if ever any man in France, with the single exception of Napoleon the Great, was more popular than he,—he might, if he had chosen, have sold himself for countless sums to the Government of the Restoration, and in so doing he would only have followed the example set him by warriors and statesmen, orators and academicians of higher pretensions than his own; or, when that Government was overthrown, and King Louis Philippe reigned in its stead, any place in the Government that he could name, not even excluding, it is said, that of Cabinet Minister, or any sum on the pension list that he might think fit to fix, or any honorary dignity that existed, was within his grasp; or when again the Republic was established, he might have been whatever he pleased—representative, or ambassador, or minister, and when the present régime was established, aught that it could confer in wealth or honour was his. But he would take nothing—nothing—nothing. Nay, though the most illustrious personages of the land repeatedly entreated him to let something be done for him,—though the present Empress quite recently did so more than once,—he peremptorily and repeatedly refused. His refusal is expressed in many of his songs. In one addressed to some ministers of the day, friends of his, he sings:—

"Non, mes amis, non, je ne veux rien être,  
Semez ailleurs places, titres et croix.  
Non pour les cours Dieu ne m'a pas fait naître,  
Oiseau craintif, je fuis la glu, des rois!"

And he added,—"In creating me, God cried—'Be nothing!' Refusing, then, to accept anything from the state,—refusing subscriptions and donations, and legacies which were also frequently offered him, he had nothing to live on except the revenue derived from the sale of his songs, which never, in any case, exceeded 300*l.* sterling, and which for many years past is understood to have been only from 120*l.* to 160*l.* Yet out of this scant income he not only assisted such members of his family as were in distress, but found means to make loans (which were scarcely ever repaid), to his friends and acquaintances, to relieve distressed authors and others, and to have always a plain dinner on his table for any one, however poor, however unknown, who knocked at his door and said that he was a-hungred. And so great was his modesty that nothing pained him more than to hear his works praised, or to see himself remarked in the streets, or even to overhear, as was often the case, workmen exclaim—"God bless you, Beranger!"

Full of years and full of honour has the poet been gathered to the dead. Well may France mourn him, for in him is extinguished a charming genius, a noble citizen, an honest man.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Report of the Council of the Geological Society, just issued, contains a satisfactory statement of the year's proceedings. The 12th volume of the 'Quarterly Journal' has been completed, and a fourth part of the 7th volume of 'Transactions' has been published, as well as a supplementary catalogue of the library. The Wollaston Palladium medal has been awarded to M. Joachim Barrande, of Prague, for his eminent services in developing the history of the lower Palæozoic Rocks,



and the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund has been most deservedly awarded to Mr. Woodward of the British Museum, for his 'Manual of the Mollusca.' The state of the funds and number of members remain about the same. Some valuable papers, as reported from time to time in our columns, have been communicated to the Society; but the discussions at the evening meetings are of a milder character than when the light of geological science was emerging from its long gloom of hypothetical darkness, and the contending forces of the old *régime*—Buckland, Lyell, Sedgwick, Owen, Forbes, Mackenzie, and others,—were wont to range themselves Wednesday after Wednesday on opposite benches.

#### Report of the Library and Museum Committee.

##### LIBRARY.

The bequest of upwards of 1150 volumes, besides Pamphlets, Maps, and Plates, to the Society, by the late G. B. Greenough, Esq., was referred to in last year's Report.

Of these books about 250 have been arranged on the Library shelves in place of the Society's copies of the same works, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee appointed for the disposition of Mr. Greenough's Bequest. About sixty other volumes have been retained as Duplicates of works already in the Library, and of which it is desirable to keep a second copy. About 540 volumes have been selected as works new to the Library.

Without reckoning Pamphlets, there is therefore an accession, from this source, of about 600 volumes to the Society, and a replacement of about 250 volumes on the shelves by, for the most part, better copies.

The remaining Duplicates of Mr. Greenough's Books, together with the volumes removed from the Library shelves, have been disposed of under the care of the Special Committee above referred to, and are in course of distribution in the following manner:—to the Royal Geographical Society thirty volumes; to the Geological Survey 150 volumes; to the University College 260 volumes. About 110 duplicates still remain for distribution.

In the Society's Library there are about 100 duplicate volumes of works not in request, and which it would be desirable to part with to obtain space on the shelves. These Duplicates might be conveniently distributed in the same manner and at the same time as the Duplicates of Mr. Greenough's Bequest.

A valuable gift of Books has been made to the Society during the past year by Henry Sharpe, Esq., who has presented thirty works from the library of our late lamented President, Daniel Sharpe, Esq., and a nearly complete series of separate copies of Mr. D. Sharpe's published papers.

Mr. Henry Sharpe's gifts, and the other presents of books and periodicals since the last anniversary, have been arranged in their places in the Library, and for the most part bound, as far as is necessary.

The majority of Mr. Greenough's books are not yet permanently arranged on the shelves, and are as yet only catalogued in manuscript.

Considerable labour will be required to complete the necessary arrangement of books, both in the Library and on the supplemental shelves in the Assistant Secretary's Room, and on those lately erected in the Meeting Room in accordance with the suggestion of the above-mentioned Committee.

The very large and important collection of Geological Maps bequeathed by the late G. B. Greenough, Esq., have been catalogued in manuscript, and have been placed in geographical order in the Cabinet-table constructed for that purpose, and placed in the Lower Museum, as recommended by the Committee appointed to consider the arrangement of the Books and Maps bequeathed by Mr. Greenough.

The mounting on cloth of such maps as are likely to be required for frequent reference, including the sheets of the Geological Survey Map and Sections, has been continued as usual. It is desirable that, to avoid complexity and delay, the mounting of such maps should be placed on the

same footing as the Binding of Books, and be proceeded with when found necessary by the Assistant-Secretary.

The new Table-case for Charts and Maps placed in the Lower Museum in 1855 is now quite filled. The vacancies also in the other Map-cases, caused by the removal of sundry Maps ordered in 1853 to be mounted and placed in pasteboard Map-cases for easy reference, have been filled up; and more case-room will be required before long for Maps and Charts.

The "Supplemental Catalogue of the Books, Maps, Sections, and Drawings" has been completed and published. It comprises all the Periodical Works in the Library to the end of 1853, and the additions of Books to the same date. The lists of Maps, Charts, and Drawings comprise accessions of still later date, as explained in the Preface to the "Supplement."

The Committee particularly wish to draw attention to the Geological Sections, Plans, Views, &c., the Drawings of Fossils, and the Portraits, which are in the Society's Portfolios, and are now for the first time catalogued and published. These lists not only offer useful materials for the working geologist, but will serve as nuclei for further contributions of similar valuable documents, which, even if preserved in private collections, often lie disregarded and of no avail to scientific observers.

The Committee recommend that the numerous titles of Books received of late years, including those of Mr. Greenough's Bequest, be written out fairly in alphabetical order in the Library Catalogue kept for facility of reference to the books on the shelves. And that the list of additional Maps be also distinctly written out in the Map Catalogue of reference kept in the Lower Museum. This incorporation of the additional Titles will be well worth the extra expense of the temporary labours of a copying clerk.

##### MUSEUM.

A Collection of Fossil Mollusca, contained in three large mahogany cabinets, and arranged zoologically,—also several suites of special Fossils and Geological specimens, including a valuable series of Palaeozoic Fossils from North America,—have been presented by Henry Sharpe, Esq., from the Collection of his late brother, Daniel Sharpe, Esq., Pres. G.S.

The above-mentioned Collection of Fossil Mollusca has been carefully arranged, under Mr. Jones's direction, and according to the classification adopted in Mr. Woodward's "Manual," by Mr. W. Whitaker, who gave his voluntary aid to the Assistant-Secretary in the summer of last year for this purpose. A list of the Contents, indicating the genera and sub-genera, has been also prepared by Mr. Whitaker.

Mr. Whitaker has also newly arranged the recent Shells in the Society's Library, and the Series of Paris Tertiary Shells in the Upper Museum, according to Mr. Woodward's classification.

The materials for a special series of Rock-specimens, mineralogically arranged, have been put together by Mr. Pratt, who has also commenced their arrangement, and will proceed with this desirable Collection as his leisure and opportunities permit.

The Collection of simple Minerals (in the Society's Library) has been enriched, through the liberality of Mr. Wheatley of New York, by a beautiful series of lead and zinc ores from the Wheatley Mines, Pennsylvania.

The additions to the Lower Museum—or Collection of British Fossils—have not been numerous during the past year.

The Foreign Collections, however, in the Upper Museum, have received valuable additions of Fossils and other specimens from Greece, Turkey in Asia, India, Sarawak, Australia, Owyhee, Namaqualand, and other localities. Nearly all of these have been placed in their respective drawers.

The extensive and valuable Collection of Plants and other Fossils from Nagpoor still remains undescribed; and the Prome Fossils, also alluded to in last year's Report, have not attracted the

attention which is due to them from working palaeontologists.

Indeed, a wide and attractive field is open to Fellows of the Society, who may have the requisite leisure and zeal, for the study, arrangement, and description of the great stores of foreign materials which the Society's Museum presents. The Nagpoor Series, however, has a prior claim to attention, both on account of its being the necessary illustration of Messrs. Hislop and Hunter's Memoir already published in the Society's Journal, and as a sequel to Dr. Malcolmson's Memoir on the same region in the Transactions.

As the Assistant-Secretary is already overburthened with his multifarious duties, and as the funds of the Society do not admit of paying for this labour, even if the adequate knowledge could be purchased, the Committee hope that the zeal of some Fellows of the Society will induce them to offer their services to the Council for this important object; whereby they cannot fail greatly to advance the interests of Geological Science.

The latest result of such voluntary labour in the Museum was the working out, by Mr. D. Sharpe, Mr. Salter, and others, of the South African Fossils, which are now arranged in the Upper Museum according to their descriptions in the 4th part of the 7th volume of the Transactions lately published.

The interleaved copy of Mr. Morris's 'Catalogue of British Fossils' placed in the Lower Museum to serve as the means of cataloguing the British Collection, in accordance with an order of Council in 1853, has not received further entries beyond those made by the late Mr. D. Sharpe and Mr. S. V. Wood, as noticed in the last Report. If the plan on which this Catalogue was commenced were carried out, the Society's Collections would be rendered much more available.

Mr. Jones reports, that during the time that Mr. Whitaker has been assisting him, in accordance with the order of Council granting this temporary assistance, he has been gratified by Mr. Whitaker's willingness and attention, and has been greatly aided by him in general business and in the arrangement of Books, Maps, Charts, and Specimens. The Committee think that there is ample material for the continued useful employment of Mr. Whitaker's labours.

The Assistant-Secretary has laid before the Committee a series of sorted specimens of Foraminifera and Bryozoa, picked from some of the sandy and clayey matrices of fossils from Palermo, Turin, and San Domingo in the Society's Collection, and mounted on small mahogany slides, by W. K. Parker, Esq., who offers to sort out and arrange in a similar manner all the Foraminifera, &c. (including the Society's extensive series of Nummulites) which may be found in the Collection, if the Society will bear the trifling expense of the materials for the slides and a few boxes or drawers for such as will have to be placed in racks.

The Committee have been highly gratified with the beautiful series of specimens thus presented to them, and strongly recommend the acceptance of Mr. Parker's liberal offer of assistance in the arrangement and mounting of these minute and interesting fossils.

LEONARD HORNER.  
W. W. SMYTH.  
S. R. PATTISON.  
THOMAS F. GIBSON.

##### THE SHREWSBURY COLLECTION.

The second week of the sale at Alton Towers was devoted to the ancient armour, Oriental and other porcelain, sculpture, and works of art. The attendance was very numerous and the biddings spirited. We quote the following:—

997. A superb cap-à-pie Suit of Tilting Armour, fluted; consisting of salade-shaped helmet, in one piece, with the gorget, back and breast plates, roundels and lance rest, pauldrons, arm-pieces and gauntlets, bat's-wing cuisses and jamba, tassets, taces, and sollerets, with long pointed toes, 72 guineas.



1002. A very fine Tilting cap-à-pie Suit of Plate Armour, engraved; consisting of ridged helmet, with mentoniere, a very fine specimen of manteau d'armes, with cross-bars, back and breast plates, traces and tassels, lance rest, roundel for the right arm, pauldrons, arm-pieces, gauntlets, cuisses and jамbs and pointed solerets, 82 guineas.

1004. A superb Spanish cap-à-pie Tilting Suit, beautifully channelled and engraved; consisting of ridged helmet, with visor and beaver, gorget attached, fine pauldrons, arm-pieces, and gauntlets, back and breast plates, with lance rest, lobster tassels, cuisses and jамbs, and very broad-toed solerets—date about 1550, 83 guineas.

1005. Another cap-à-pie Suit of Fluted Armour of globose form; consisting of ridged helmet, with beaver, the pauldrons with pass-guards attached, back and breast plates, with lance rest and arm-pieces, with very fine specimens of gussets, gauntlets, &c., of fine German work—date about 1550, 91 guineas.

1012. A grand Equestrian Figure of a Knight, in a complete cap-à-pie Suit of fine Plate Armour, partly fluted; consisting of helmet of curious form, with twisted crest and plume-holder, fluted visor and chain neckpiece, back and breast plates, &c., chain skirt and very long spurs; the horse of carved wood, with chanfron cheek-pieces, lobster manefaire, croupier, poitral, reins, bit, and steel saddle; the figure holds in his right hand a beautiful state sword, inscribed "Ego sum Talbotti, pro vincere inimicos suos," &c., the handle and cross of brass, enamelled, with blue velvet cloak and heraldic housings and cornet, on carved Gothic oak stand, emblazoned with coats of arms in panels, 71 guineas.

Of the Oriental and other porcelain we noted the following:—

1095. A pair of magnificent Old Jars and Covers, enamelled with plants, flowers, and butterflies on white ground, and borders of brilliant colours, the lids surmounted by Kyilins, 50 inches high, 155 guineas.

1197. The Grecian Daughter, a superb group, of old Chelsea, 35*l*.

1255. A set of three Jars and two Beakers, with blue flowered ground, and birds, plants, and monkeys, raised in colours on gold ground, in compartments, the covers surmounted by Kyilins, the centre vase 35 inches high, 71½ guineas.

1259. A pair of magnificent vases, old Dresden, partly openwork, encrusted with flowers, and grand bouquets of flowers on the tops; figures of Venus and Cupid at the sides, about 46 inches high 180*l*.

1317. A beautiful Modern Sèvres Dejeuner, gros bleu and gold, exquisitely painted with views of Versailles, and portraits of Louis XIV. and ladies of the court; the service consisting of teapot, sugar, two milk jugs, bason, and eight cups and saucers, 92*l*.

Of sculpture there were numerous specimens.

1103. A pair of Columns, of red and green marble, with Corinthian capitals and bases of statuary, 6 feet 3 inches high, 122 guineas.

1116. A Statuette of Æsculapius, in marble, 30 inches high, 27*l*.

1118. A very fine Amphora, of Oriental Alabaster, with upright handles and cover, on plinth, 36 inches, 40*l*.

1125. A Marble Group of a Pug Dog and Cat on a footstool, by Got, with the Doria and Shrewsbury arms, on black marble plinth, 24 inches wide, 43 guineas.

1126. A Marble Bust of Pope Pius IX., of heroic size, in his robes, on socle, 45 guineas.

1135. A Marble Bust of Paris, in Phrygian cap, 20 guineas.

1137. A Marble Bust of Helen, on socle, 40 guineas.

1163. Raffaele, by Ceccarini, a beautiful marble statue of life size; the artist is seated looking at a sketch of the Transfiguration which he holds in his hand, painting implements lying at his feet, on stone pedestal, 168*l*.

1165-6. A handsome oblong Marble Table, on massive stand of black marble, the slab inlaid in

squares with specimens of rare antique foreign and English marbles, and border of verd-antique, with the companion table, 6 feet by 3 feet, 90*l*.

1165\*. Another handsome oblong Table, on massive stand of black marble, the slab inlaid with specimens of coloured marbles in diamonds, 64 by 33 inches, 60 guineas.

1170. The celebrated Mosaic Roman Table; in the circular centre are exotic birds, surrounded by flowers and fruit on black ground, enclosed in a band of convolvoli and ribbon, beyond which is a beautiful circle of flower arabesques, on white ground, and outer band of green olive leaves, mounted with metal rim, and supported on a beautiful giallo stem, sculptured with acanthus leaves—an exquisite work of the highest quality, 302*l*.

1171. A superb Candelabrum, of yellow marble, on triangular stand, richly sculptured with acanthus leaves and Grecian honeysuckles, lions' heads and claws at the angles, festoons of flowers and fruits above, surmounted by a fluted tazza, about 8 feet 6 inches high, 200 guineas.

1175. The Warwick Vase, a noble copy, in statuary marble, the size of the original, on square grey marble pedestal and stone base, the whole about 7 feet high, 200 guineas.

1185. A Marble Statue of Winter, 4 feet high, 40 guineas.

1186. A Marble Statue of a draped Roman Female, the hand imperfect, 4 feet 2 inches high, 30 guineas.

1187. A Statue of a draped Female figure in marble, holding a cornucopia of fruits, 5 feet 9 inches high, 51½ guineas.

1188. A Marble Statue of Minerva, draped, with regis, helmet, and spear, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 50*l*.

1189. A Marble Statue of Flora, a very elegant draped figure, 5 feet 9 inches high, 56*l*.

1191. A pair of superb Vases and Covers, of statuary marble, with double masks at the handles, birds and fish in relief on the sides, raised on triangular stands, beautifully sculptured with sacrificial bulls' and goats' heads at the angles, on grey marble plinths, about 8 feet high, 130 guineas.

1318. A colossal draped Bust of the Emperor Alexander in statuary marble, with a wreath of olive leaves, on socle, on square white marble pedestal, 42 guineas.

1319. A colossal Statuary Bust of Jupiter Olympus, on socle, on square white marble pedestal, 64*l*.

1320. A colossal Statuary Bust of Juno, a diadem on her head, on socle, and veined marble pedestal, 73*l*.

1321. A colossal Statuary Bust of Pitt, draped, on socle, and veined marble sacrum pedestal, with sculptured cap, 40 guineas.

1332. A pair of very handsome Candelabra, of statuary marble, on triangular plinths, sculptured with foliage and goats' masks at the angles, surmounted by fluted tazzi, 6 feet 6 inches high, 193*l*.

1373. A set of Six Groups of Rustic Figures—viz., one of market figures, one of fishermen quarrelling and drinking, a gipsy family, a prize fight, a race of chimney sweeps on donkeys, and a soldier and peasants, each 31 inches by 21 inches, in carved and gilt frames, inserted in a Gothic oak bookcase, with two shelves beneath, 11 feet 6 inches wide, modelled in wax and coloured, by Percy, 106*l*.

1374-5. Four Groups—A huntsman and peasant family at a cottage door, and a Greenwich pensioner and two other figures by Percy, the club, and the companion, a village dance, in similar frames, in upright gothic oak bookcase, 4 feet 1 inch wide, 50*l*.

1470-1. The Glorification of the Virgin, a most elaborate and beautiful carving in ivory, by Flamingo, in high relief, with the companion, The Ascension of the Virgin, 129*l*.

The total produce of the week exceeded 9,000*l*.

#### THE MARY STUART COLLECTION.

We shall now take a glance at the "reliquies." On a table in the inner room is a glasscase,

exhibited by Mr. Philip H. Howard, of Corby Castle, containing objects said to have belonged to the ill-fated Queen. Among these are a golden chased rosary, with crucifix attached. From the arms are pendants of large pearls; two stone cameos, one of Queen Elizabeth, the other of Mary herself; a lovely sapphire brooch with the head of a Queen in the costume of the period; and an enamelled and jewelled heart, and some coins.

Next it is a case from Wardour Castle, containing miniatures, which seem to be chiefly copies from the oil-paintings. Another case is exhibited by Robert Bruce, Esq. It displays a pyx of exquisite Limoges enamel, on which are represented the several events of the Passion. It is said to have been given by Mary to Sir James Balfour. Next it is another case, in which are exhibited a sachel said to have been embroidered by her, a glove which belonged to Darnley, a penknife, &c. But of all these reliques, that which will interest Mary's admirers is the white muslin veil woven with gold, worn by her at her execution. It is exhibited by Sir John Coxie Hippisley. There are many other objects of like interest on this table, but we pass on to that on which is laid the death-warrant, signed by Elizabeth, and a very curious letter to one of the Scottish lords. The letter itself is written by a secretary in text hand, and begins thus:—"Traist cousing and counsallour,—Wo greit you weill, knowing your mind," &c. To the end is appended a postscript in a fair round copy-hand, which is the Queen's own. It is interesting, as illustrative of that delicate flattery by which she was enabled to elicit the sympathies of so many in her cause.

"Je nose escrire, car toutes mes lettres ont esté prises, mays le porteur vous contera tout au long. Je loue Dieu que vous desmantes nos ennemis qui se vantoyent autant de vostre inconstance que aves fait preuve au contraire, et je nen resoys peu de plaisir: en recompense vous m'aures pour jamais. Votre bien bonne cousine et meilleure amye, "MARIE R."

This curious document is preserved among the muniments at Goodwood, and is exhibited by the Duke of Richmond. Beside this is a missive from Elizabeth to Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, requiring him to assist at the removal of Mary from Tilbury to Coventry. It bears date November 22, 1567.

A drawing in chalk of Mary's head after it had been cut off would be extremely interesting if it were authentic; but, in the first place, it has all the air of a modern production. Beside it, in a glass case, is an autograph letter from Sir Walter Scott, relating how it came into his possession, and this is far from satisfactory. A Prussian gentleman (name not given) made a present of the drawing to a friend in England. This friend was in difficulties, and wished to sell it; he, therefore, offered it to Sir Walter Scott, either for nothing or for 10*l*. Sir Walter, like Jonathan Oldbuck, was too glad to get an object of antiquarian interest to question its authenticity very strictly, and therefore, like a gentleman as he was, gave the 10*l*, and became the possessor of this drawing, which we believe to be not worth ten pence, except as a memorial, together with the letter, of the simplicity and good faith of the great novelist.

\*\* Since this concluding portion of our former notice of the Mary Stuart Portraits and Reliques was written, the collection has been dispersed, and the members of the Archæological Institute are busily congregated at Chester.

#### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The *Agamemnon* has at length set out on her long expected errand, having left Greenwich on Thursday, with the half of the cable for the Atlantic electric telegraph. The *Niagara*, with the other half, is also ready at Liverpool, and in the course of next week the two ships with their attendant vessels, will proceed for Valentia Bay. The plan of beginning from the centre and proceeding towards either coast has been abandoned,

and the cable is to be paid out by the *Niagara*, and the junction made in the mid-ocean, and then continued by the *Agamemnon* to the American shore. Messages will be sent to report the progress of a work in which such deep interest is felt.

The Crystal Palace Company seems to be getting into deeper troubles than ever. At the annual general meeting, held on the 30th ult., a majority of shareholders refused to receive the directors' report, and carried a motion for a committee of inquiry. The facilities for this inquiry, and the facts to be elicited, depend of course very much on the temper of the directors, and the communicativeness of the company's officials. But meanwhile the affairs of the institution require active steps to be taken. Liabilities will soon be pressing, and the 5l. shares are quoted at this moment at 1½. The directors have given notice of a resolution, to be proposed at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 30th inst., "to create debenture stock to an amount not exceeding 250,000l., to carry a perpetual preference interest of 6l. per annum, the proceeds of which will be applied in paying off existing incumbrances." This is a simple mode of tidying over the financial difficulties, but the interest in the company is thenceforth gone to all who do not hold preference shares. Under the present management it is impossible to hope for any revenue passing beyond the preference shareholders. It is only by a steady reduction of expenditure and increase of regular income that the concern will resume a healthy state; and more judicious management has certainly been apparent during the last year. Less extravagant sums have been squandered on hobbies in special departments of science and art, commendable in themselves, but for which the British Museum and the Kensington Galleries are the more appropriate localities. The directors in their present circular speak of "the importance of educating the masses of the people on the subjects of interest contained in the palace." They will have to wait long till this is accomplished, however desirable it may be. Recreation as much as instruction is what the masses seek at the Crystal Palace. The success of the musical festivals is one of the most encouraging portions of this year's report; and as amusement has been thus the chief attraction to the better classes on days of high payment, amusement of the same or other kind ought to be more liberally provided for the humbler classes, whose attendance in denser numbers can alone permanently support the institution.

Mr. Thackeray's lecture on "Week-day Preachers," delivered at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening, for the Jerrold Fund, turns out to be an old friend with a new face. It was his sketch of the English Humorists—Addison, Steele, Goldsmith, Fielding, and Sterne, and the rest of them down to the days of Charles Lamb and Thomas Hood, with a special ecology on 'Punch' and on the comic satirists of our own day. It is assuming a little too much to appropriate for writers of this class the designation of week-day preachers, as if poets and philosophers, essayists and journalists, occupied but a secondary place in the work of social instruction. However, allowances must be made for professional and personal predilections, and Mr. Thackeray was eloquent and impressive in his exposition of the work and in his praises of the workers in the field where he himself occupies so honourable a position. To Mr. A. Beckett and Mr. Jerrold tributes of genial praise were awarded, accompanied by flatteries a little too extravagant on other living writers of the class. The audience thoroughly sympathized with the general tone of this part of the address, and the hearty welcome given to the lecturer was evidently intensified by the peculiar position in which he stood as a disappointed candidate for political honours. It is possible that Parliament might have gained by the presence of Mr. Thackeray, but literature would certainly have lost by his success at Oxford. In the rostrum of a lecture-room he is obviously more in "the right place," than on the floor of St. Stephens. It has become common of late to assert for literary men, as such, a claim to greater share in the public service

of the country. With this feeling we have little sympathy. Men of ability and public spirit will command influence on personal grounds, whatever their pursuits may be; but literary men, as a class, are notoriously deficient in administrative talents. Mr. Thackeray might or might not have proved an exception, but there is assuredly no ground, either in historical precedent or in the known qualifications of men of letters in the present day, to encourage any agitation for their being more extensively employed in the political service of the country. Addison may be a brilliant exception in historical records, with a few others of minor note, but Oliver Goldsmith was better employed in writing the 'Vicar of Wakefield' than if he had been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Douglas Jerrold in writing 'Curtain Lectures' than in addressing the Commons of England. The social, not the political field of usefulness, more properly belongs to men of letters, and Mr. Thackeray has already rendered yeoman service with his familiar weapons of humour and satire. Mr. Dickens, another pioneer in the same cause, was to repeat the reading of his 'Christmas Carol' for the Jerrold Fund last night.

The Lions of the Tower, in the modern sense of the term, were visited on Monday by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, who mustered in great force. Among the officers of the household brigade, at present quartered in the ancient fortress, are several men of antiquarian and literary tastes, and the society was received on its arrival by Lord de Ros, and by the officials of the garrison. The numerous company being divided into six or eight parties, all the memorable scenes of the venerable place were inspected, addresses and explanations being given by some of the members, which we trust may prove of permanent use to the warders of the Tower, who act as the ordinary guides, as they were certainly acceptable to the visitors of the day. We need not refer to any of the particular objects of interest, of which Mr. Timbs, in his 'Curiosities of London,' and other topographers and antiquarians, give ample descriptive details, but merely record that the archaeologists on this occasion had a most instructive and agreeable meeting.

The British Archeological Association will hold their fourteenth annual meeting at Norwich, during the week commencing August 24th.—The following is the programme of proceedings:—*Monday, August 24*, Meeting of the committee in the council-chamber of the Guildhall of Norwich, at half-past one p.m. Public meeting in the Guildhall at three p.m. President's address. Examination of the castle, under the guidance of R. Fitch, Esq., and of various places in Norwich, churches, &c. Evening meeting at the Guildhall, for the reading and discussion of papers, exhibitions of antiquities, &c., half-past eight p.m.—*Tuesday, August 25*, Visits to St. Andrew's Hall, the remains of the convent of Black Friars. Examination of the cathedral. Visit to the Bishop's palace. Evening meeting.—*Wednesday, August 26*, Excursion to Lynn. Examination of the churches and ancient remains in the town. Inspection of the corporation records, regalia, &c., at the Town Hall. Visit to Castle Rising and examination of the castle, under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Swatman. Evening meeting at Norwich.—*Thursday, August 27*, Excursion to Great Yarmouth. Reception by the mayor and corporation. Visits to the church of St. Nicholas. Ancient remains in the town. Departure for Burgh Camp and Caister Castle. Visit to Somerleyton Hall. Evening meeting and conversation at Mr. Palmer's, Yarmouth.—*Friday, August 28*, Visit to East Dereham Church. Excursion to Walsingham and Bingham Priors. East Barham Hall. Evening meeting at Norwich.—*Saturday, August 29*, Visit to Thetford. Examination of the Priory remains. Inspection of Ely Cathedral, under Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A. Closing meeting.—The following papers have been announced:—Mr. Pettigrew on the Antiquities of Norfolk; the Convent of Blackfriars; the Norwich churches; and succinct account of Kett's Rebellion in 1549. Mr. Planche

on the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. Mr. Daniel Gurney's extracts from the Chamberlain's Accounts and other documents belonging to the Corporation of Lynn, relating the Imprisonment of Queen Isabella at Castle Rising. Mr. Hudson Gurney's remarks to prove Norwich to have been the Venta Icenorum. Rev. Beale Poste on some representations of Minstrels in early painted glass, formerly at St. James's Church, Norwich. Mr. H. H. Burnell on Norwich Cathedral. Mr. J. A. Repton on the original work of Bishop Herbert in the upper part of the Choir of Norwich Cathedral. Mr. C. E. Davis on Ely Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dr. Husbeth on Sacramental Fonts in Norfolk. Mr. W. H. Black's examination and reports on the Archives at Norwich, Lynn, and Great Yarmouth. Mr. Goddard Johnson's extracts from MSS. in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich. Mr. C. J. Palmer's remarks on St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth. Mr. A. H. Swatman on the Antiquities of Lynn, and on Castle Rising.

Dr. C. D. Badham, author of some clever papers in 'Fraser's Magazine,' a series of which, reprinted under the title of 'Fish Tattle,' were perhaps the most popular, died last week at the age of fifty-two. Dr. Badham was an enthusiastic collector of British Mushrooms, and maintained in a cleverly written and handsomely illustrated book, published under the title of 'A Treatise on the Esculent Funguses of England,' that we have more than thirty good eatable species of this "important and savory food, which from ignorance or prejudice are left to perish ungathered." "I have witnessed whole hundred-weights of rich wholesome diet," says the author, in the glow of his enthusiasm, "rotting on the trees, woods teeming with food, and not a hand to gather it, in the midst of potato blight, poverty, and all manner of privations." I have indeed grieved over the straitened condition of the lower orders to see pounds innumerable of extempore beef-steaks growing 'on oaks'; and in a letter to his publisher on the completion of the work, Dr. Badham remarked with the pleasant humour that was his characteristic in every relation of life, "May it fruitfully and abundantly multiply through the land. Toadstools be the portion of all who abuse it." Dr. Badham was a truly amiable and delightful companion. He had travelled a great deal in Italy, and frequently recorded his reminiscences of that country in his writings with eminently classic taste and a most valuable power of expression.

The questions about the Kensington Museum and the National Gallery have had another 'ventilation' in the House of Commons this week. A vote for the expenses of temporary commissions was taken advantage of for introducing the subject. It was said, that a rumour existed of the Government being resolved to disregard the Report of the Commissioners on the site of the National Gallery, and Mr. Wise asked if it was true. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the report had not yet been presented. This was considered an evasion, and not a reply, and the question was repeated. The Home Secretary next came forward, and said that when the report was presented the Government would give it every consideration. When will the report be presented? was of course the next question. The Premier had to come to the rescue, by assuring the House that no steps would be taken without due notice, nor indeed could be, without a vote of the House. The scene closed with an announcement by Mr. Coningham, that he would move next session that the Royal Academy be compelled to vacate their occupation of the National Gallery. Later in the same evening, on a vote of 2000l. being asked for incidental expenses in drawing plans and printing specifications for the South Kensington Estate, a fresh attack was made on the Government, with hints about "a mysterious personage, by whose advice everything was being transferred to Kensington." It is to be regretted that some of the leading journalists encourage this vulgar clamour. If it be finally decided by the House of Commons that the collection of ancient pictures, now known as the National Gallery, is



to remain at Trafalgar Square, be it so; but there is a vast collection of objects of art for which a greater space and a larger building are required, and equally deserving of the designation of national. To the Commission of the Exhibition of 1851, and the Prince Consort, as one of the most active and intelligent members of it, the country is deeply indebted for the steps already taken in the establishment of a great museum and gallery of art. When the present clamour has passed away, we hope yet to see at South Kensington a National Gallery worthy of the country, where all departments of art will be represented. If one particular class of pictures be reserved for Trafalgar Square, they would form only a small number compared with the vast collections that would be entrusted to the National Gallery and Museum of Art, for which the Commissioners have suggested so admirable a site at Kensington.

A meeting is to be held this evening, at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., in the chair, to distribute the certificates of merit given by the Society of Arts to the forty-four successful candidates who have attended the classes of Mr. Pepper.

Major-General F. R. Chesney, will deliver a lecture on Friday afternoon next, in the theatre of the United Service Institution, 'On the Political, Military, and Commercial importance of the Euphrates Route to India.'

Professor Fischhof, formerly director of the Conservatorium of Vienna, and a member of the 'Filarmonica di Santa Cecilia' of Rome, died in Vienna in the beginning of the present month. He had done much for the musical education of his countrymen, and had tried hard during his life to introduce a better taste for really good and classical music into Vienna. He has left behind him a rare and valuable collection of ancient MSS. and scores of celebrated masters, which date from a very early period. He had suffered much for many years, and died at the early age of fifty-three.

Herr Anton Schmidt, a well-known literary celebrity in the German reading world, died on the 4th of July, at Salzburg, at the advanced age of 71. He was the custos of the imperial library in Vienna. His life of 'Hofhaimer,' a musician of Salzburg, who was born in 1459, is amongst the most interesting and popular of his biographical works.

Dr. Mayer of Nuremberg, well known in literary circles as a translator of valuable works from the English and French languages, and editor of the Mittelfränkisch newspaper, died at Nuremberg on the 30th of June.

A new edition (the third) of Wiegand's German dictionary has just appeared; it is by far the best book of its kind which has, as yet, been published, and, *en attendant* the great work of the brothers Grimm, which 'drags its slow length along,' should be on the shelves of all German scholars. The work is, as yet, only complete as far as the letter M.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE TURNER GALLERY.

FOLLOWING the arrangement which has been for the present adopted at Marlborough House, we find the large apartment on the left of the first room occupied by the following works, taking them in chronological order:—

1798. *Morning on the Cornish Fells, Cumberland.* This picture, though one of the early works exhibited in the artist's twenty-fourth year, gives a foretaste of the prevailing bent of his genius. Already he had begun to look upon the marvels of mountain landscape with an imaginative eye, but the higher powers of composition were as yet wanting. Considerable effect is produced, however, by the aggregation of materials brought together in this subject; and the feeling of mysterious profusion here seemingly indulged in for the first time, gave vigour and enthusiasm to the painter's pencil. This work is one of the first in which he appears

to have been conscious of the powers of which he was master. The materials, consisting of rocky scenery, stunted herbage, heath, a mountain torrent, and mists clearing off, are arranged with the strictest adherence to truth, but massed and grouped together with the earnestness and passion of a true lover of nature.

*Circ. 1800. Aeneas with the Sibyl, Lake Avernus.* This study is evidently in the style of Wilson, of whom Turner at this period was so frequently an imitator. In this picture may be traced the germ of the more advanced work bearing the same name in the Vernon Gallery. In both compositions the shape of the lake in the foreground, and the arrangement of the distance are similar; but nothing can be further apart than the cold, clear, and formal painting of this early work, as compared with the profuse, varied, and glittering treatment of the latter, painted on the white ground, which gives so peculiar and unmistakable a character to Turner's later productions. The features of this landscape may be thus considered to have recommended themselves alike to the painter's youthful taste and his more mature experience. The original idea was probably borrowed from Wilson, and enlarged by Turner's fancy. At least it is certain he had not then seen the Bay of Baie, of which this is a general representation. This picture marks an important epoch in the artist's career.

*Circ. 1801. Sand Pit.* This sketch is of the same character as the *View on Clapham Common* (468), and the *Ruin* (487), already mentioned. Wilson was still the artist's model as to style, whilst his subjects were less artificially and classically confined, but taken more directly from nature.

1802. *The Tenth Plague of Egypt.* This is almost the first in point of date of that great series of imaginative works which this gallery presents to the spectator. The composition is already most noble and effective in character, landscape predominating over the figures, as in Wilson's works. The group of women weeping over the dead child, and a number of terror-stricken fugitives hastening from the city, speak for themselves. But the artist's great success has been achieved in depicting a gray ominous-looking atmosphere and threatening sky, which seems to be charged with some mysterious and awful destruction. The hour, it will be recollected, is midnight. A companion work to this, represents, we believe, the Seventh Plague,—that of hail and lightning, with the "fire running along the ground."—in the possession of G. Young, Esq., was exhibited at the British Institution in 1853.

*Circ. 1803. The Destruction of Sodom.* This is another work of the same class, in which the painter is beginning to give free scope to his daring powers of invention, and to turn to account his accumulating experience of nature in the exhibition of her most uncontrollable and destructive powers. The eye and hand of a great master are perceptible in that upward rush of flame, and in the masses of buildings which are crumbling and melting in the fiery gulf. The distribution of lights, too, is remarkably grand; though it has not yet attained the power which is displayed in some later works. In the foreground are Lot and his daughters, conducted by the angels out of the burning city. The figure of Lot's wife as a pillar of salt is also believed to be indicated by the painter.

1807. *The Blacksmith's Shop.* This picture is said to have been painted in consequence of the applause that had been bestowed upon Wilkie's *Village Politicians*, exhibited in 1806. If so, Turner's attempt can bear no comparison with the work of his friend and rival. Either the conception of the group in *The Blacksmith's Shop* was less vivid, or the painter had less knowledge of the niceties of his art, as applied to figure subjects. There is less character, and less felicity of combination in Turner, and no humour whatever. Turner's types of mankind were few in number, and carelessly designed. In portions of this painting, however, the artist shows his style. He had acquired a mastery of handling which, be the subject what it

might, in texture or tint, he could render it with unerring fidelity. In the corner of this picture are some domestic utensils, painted with a truth which is as astonishing as the rapidity and facility of the touch. These are marvellous accomplishments, but still the intellectual genius of Wilkie's dramatic contrasts is unapproached in his own particular province.

*Circ. 1809. The Garrette's Petition.* This is almost the only specimen of Turner in a humorous vein. The thought is not very original, and its rendering is beside the great power of the painter. It comes intermediate in date, however, between the *Spithead*, and the *Greenwich*, two of Turner's most successful landscapes, and proves the variety and activity of his artistic powers.

*Circ. 1810. Windsor.* This is one of the most charming pictures in the whole series, corresponding in character to the beautiful *Abingdon*, opposite to which it hangs. The outline of the castle is precisely the most beautiful and picturesque that could have been chosen; whilst its grand features are softened by the magic effects of atmosphere and contrast with the peaceful pastoral life that is represented in the foreground. Such a scene as this embraces a wide range of sympathies, and is so thoroughly English in sentiment and feeling, as to win instant admiration, even were its execution less masterly accomplished than it is.

1811. *Apollo Killing Python.* To this picture a prominent position is assigned, which its importance well deserves. At this period of the painter's career, his imagination is at its full height, but his composition is kept within strict rules, and preserves a due subordination to the analogies of nature. The scene is Homeric alike in the vividness and grandeur of the conception, and in the faithful adherence to the forms and images which the composer had seen and studied with his own eyes. It is in the awful combination of these forms, in the suppressed power of his fancy, that the great charm of this powerful work resides. The figure of Apollo is treated with more than ordinary care, but even here the painter has not lavished upon it the pains that he has bestowed upon the coils of the hideous monster which was occupying the whole of his gigantic thoughts. After witnessing such a production as this, we need no longer wonder how it was the painter lived alone and communed with himself, having such mighty dreams for his companions. After long examination, we conclude that it is impossible to make out satisfactorily the mass of accumulated horrors which occupies the right of this picture. We gather, first, that the poisoned darts of the divine archer have caused the monster, as suggested by the translation from the hymn of Callimachus, to tear his many wounds into one, as shewn with sickening truth in the upper part of the picture; and secondly, the monster is supposed to be rending and crashing the rocks and trees that surround his abode in his death-throes. The black stream, fearfully stained with clots of blood in the corner, aids in the terrible effect of the whole; but whether the gulf seen just above represents the open throat and jaws of the dragon, and the snake on the right is to be considered as one of its brood, seems past hope of ascertaining with certainty. The fidelity with which the rest of the landscape is painted, and the splendid colouring of the whole, make these mysterious detached fragments of a possible entity only the more tantalizing. Long will crowds gaze, and pass with faces of astonishment from before this wonderful embodiment of classic fable.

The Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists at Paris, has been closed this week to allow a new arrangement of the pictures to be made. A gigantic canvas by M. Yoon, representing the capture of the Malakoff Tower, has been added to the exhibition. A great fuss was made about it, but it does not come up to the expectations that had been formed of it.

The Frankfurt Committee for the collection of funds for the monument to Luther in the Cathedral of Worms has closed its labours, and announces, as

the result, a sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-three florins, which is considerably more than was expected. A sum of nineteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-four florins has already been collected in Germany.

The Grand Duke of Baden has written an autograph letter to the Committee of the Goethe-Schiller monument to be erected in Weimar, to inform it that he will, at his own expense, provide a pedestal for the statues, to be made from marble found in the ducal quarries.

From Rome we learn that Herr Teerling, a German painter of considerable note, and one much respected in his private character, had just died at the ripe age of eighty.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DONIZETTI'S *Lucia di Lammermoor* was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, for the first time at the Lyceum, on Tuesday evening, for the sake of allowing Miss Balfe to make her appearance in her second character. This is a part far more trying to a young *débütante* than the *Amina* of the *Sonnambula*; and Miss Balfe did not fail in the trial. In skill and refinement of vocal art, and in graceful and expressive dramatic performance, it would be difficult to find any point for critical censure. All was correct, refined, and finished. But something is wanting that if it cannot be added, must prevent her from aspiring to the highest rank in the lyric drama. In strength of voice, and energy of action she is deficient, and without these the audience may be pleased and applaud, but can never be moved to the enthusiasm that greets the performances of more powerful artists. We have only to hope that with years and growth more power may yet be developed. With these general remarks it is needless to specify the detailed excellences of Miss Balfe's performance. All *Lucia's* well known melodies were sung with exquisite taste and artistic finish, and in a concert room there are few singers of the day who could be heard with more unqualified approval. Her lack of power was the more conspicuous from the spirit and energy displayed by Neri-Baraldi and Graziani as *Edgar* and *Enrico*. Neri-Baraldi made a great advance in public opinion by his admirable singing throughout the opera; and Graziani's *Enrico* is the best that has been for some time witnessed. The choruses were perfect, and the performances of the orchestra all that could be wished. But the costumes, and other settings of the opera might have been arranged by some one who never heard of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, and knew nothing of the story or its scenes, except from the Lyceum libretto.

The Italian papers speak with high praise of a new opera, entitled *Ugo*, which has just been brought out in the Radeconda theatre of Milan. Signora Carlotta Ferrari, a young lady of great talent, is the authoress of both the text and the score.

Miss Lydia Thompson, the dancer from Drury-lane, has been dancing at the theatre at Carlsbad, and gained great applause from crowded houses at raised prices.

An eminent German pianist and composer, G. Czerny, has just died at Vienna. He leaves a great many unpublished compositions.

### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 13th.*—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, G.C.S., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Professor John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., 'On the Malvern Hills.' Eighteen hundred years have passed away since one of the greatest of the Roman soldiers stood on the brow of the Cotteswold hills, and gazed with longing eyes across the vale of Severn to the distant mountains which formed the last defence of Britain. Full in front rose the rocky chain of Malvern, crested with war camps, and defended by Caractacus. Little thought the contending

warriors that in another age chiefs of a milder mood, wielding very different weapons, should bring into subjection that unexplored region, and make the names of Murchison and Sedgwick as famous as ever were those of Ostorius and Caractacus. And little thought the philosophic historian, who records the captivity of the Silurian chief, that the poor province of Britain which struggled so hard for liberty, should in another day become a kingdom of science, with a sway extending far beyond the bounds of the Roman Empire, and archives stretching back beyond the building of Rome and the origin of nations, to the early days of creation and the beginning of life upon the globe. As plainly as the Annals of Tacitus preserve for us the steps of the Silurian war, so clearly the Silurian strata mark successive stages in the construction of the earth. The earth has records, history, and chronology. When, amidst the broken walls of some ruined abbey, we judge of the age of its various parts by the form of the arch and the mouldings of the windows, or examine trees rooted in Saxon soil before the advent of the Norman conqueror, and determine their date by counting the rings of annual growth, the process we employ is like that which is in every day use by the geologist. Antiquaries of a new order, as Cuvier justly describes himself, we learn to restore by a mental effort the long past events of nature, to collect and place in their true order the fragments of the early history of the earth, and to compare them with the recognised phenomena of the existing world of matter and life. The Malvern hills stand nearly on a line of ancient boundary between different races of people. From the estuary of the Mersey to the mouth of the Severn, the elevated region on the west has always sheltered the truly British tribes; while on the east invaders of many names have alternately conquered and been dispossessed of the richer vales and gentler hills. Even more remarkable is their position in a geological point of view; they stand between monuments of two ages of the world: on the west, Palæozoic—on the east, Mesozoic deposits; on the west, an elevated region of undulating stratification—on the east, these strata thrown down by a vast fault, and covered by others of later date, lie against the Malvern hills as against a wall. So they stood between land and sea at the close of the Palæozoic period; between dry land full of trilobites and other organic monuments of the earliest ages of the world, and seas swarming with enaliosaurians and ammonites, and other forms of life never seen before that epoch, and long since removed from the catalogue of life. The rocks which stand in this remarkable relation to physical geography are of igneous origin—that is to say, they have acquired their present characters as rock by consolidation from a state of fusion. The epoch when this occurred—the geological date of the rock—was probably earlier than all but the very oldest of the Palæozoic strata of this region; earlier than any of the Silurian strata on the west of the chain. The Malvern rock is then one of the very oldest masses of a granitic or syenitic nature which can be mentioned in the British Isles, or even in Europe; for in the greater number of other cases where granite is found below Palæozoic strata, it shows by veins injected, and by great metamorphisms adjacent, that it was in fusion after the consolidation of these strata. The date of the elevation of the Malvern rock is, however, not of the same antiquity, for it was, with the strata deposited on it, moved both upward and downward in the Silurian ages, and only acquired its full relative height by great flexures after the Devonian periods, and a great fault after the Permian ages. If we now replace in imagination the rocks in the position they occupied before the occurrence of that great fault, and the still earlier disturbance indicated by the great anticlinal and synclinal flexures, we shall have an interesting vertical section of the strata of Palæozoic date. And, turning our attention to the very earliest effects of which traces remain, we shall reach a period earlier than the date of the

fluidity of the syenitic rocks of Malvern. The evidence of this is found in many laminated rocks, with micaceous often twisted surfaces, which lie in the midst of the syenite about Malvern Wells, and Little Malvern, on the eastern face and near the foot of the hills. These limited tracts of mica schist, and gneiss, are to be regarded as metamorphic rocks, whose actual appearance is due to the heat-influence of the melted syenites in which they are involved, but of whose earlier stratified state or date there is no certain evidence. Next in order of date is the flow of syenitic rocks, using this term for a great variety of mineral compounds, in which felspar, quartz, hornblende, mica, and epidote are the most abundant. Some of these compounds may be termed granite, and such especially occur in veins which ramify among the hornblende rocks; others are a beautiful mixture of felspar and hornblende; others, nearly pure felspar; others, masses of mica or hornblende. The composition of these rocks varies from hill to hill. The upper surface of this flow was uneven. On the southern part of the new sea bed thus constituted was deposited a thick mass of rather greenish sandstone, containing impressions of marine plants, but no other organic remains. This deposit seems to have happened not long after the flow of the syenite, for it is indurated and somewhat altered along and near to the surfaces of contact. This change is best seen at the end of the Raggedstone Hill, where a narrow boss of the rocks of fusion is covered by the sandstone. After the formation of this sandstone, the sea bed in the Malvern district probably experienced a great depression; for the next deposit, laminated black shale, some hundreds of feet thick, indicates deep sea and tranquil subsidence. In this shale, some twelve years ago, I found the minute trilobitic crustaceans known as *Olenus humilis*, *O. bisulcatus*, and *O. spinulosus*. *Agnostus pisiformis* was afterwards found by Mr. Strickland; and I have since seen a graptolite which was discovered in them by Miss M. Lowe, and a minute *Discina*. Thus the *Olenus* shale of Malvern is very analogous to the Alaukschiefer of Norway, one of the oldest of the Lower Palæozoic strata, and like that rests on fucoidal sandstone. Then followed an irruption of igneous rocks, which have burst through the syenite, the sandstone, and the shale, and now fill fissures in these rocks. The shale is bleached, and the sandstone is indurated, and otherwise altered by the dykes. The intrusive rocks of this era are either greenstone, or of a felspathic character. They are found in several small mounds, above the black shales, in a little crescent on the west side of the Malvern chain, and must be regarded as quite distinct in geological age and mineral constitution from the ordinary and more ancient plutonic rock of the hills. Such cases of greenstone dykes, formed at a later period than granitic and syenitic rocks in the same region, occur elsewhere; and show that, under a given surface, fused rocks of different quality have been flowing at different times—the trisilicated compounds being oldest. Conglomerate beds, containing small fragments of syenite, masses of felspar, and quartz, and sandstones of grey and purple hues succeed, and are traced both at the north and south ends of the chain, but not in the middle parts; which perhaps might then be partially above water, so as to cause local unconformity. These strata, which are about 600 feet thick, are quite vertical at the north end of the ridge, and but moderately inclined in the southern part, where they form a bold ridge beyond the crescent of the bosses of trap. The organic remains found in these strata are not numerous, except towards the upper part, near the obelisk, in Eastnor Park. They are on the whole more allied to Upper Silurian than to Lower Silurian forms, but include besides some peculiar species, as *Arca Eastnori*, *Lingula crumena*, *L. attenuata*, and several *Nucule*. Trilobites are very rare in this group of strata. The strata next succeeding are usually sandstones of finer grain, in thinner laminae, alternating with sandy shales, to which, as a really distinct member of the series, I gave the name of



'Upper Caradoc.' It is now called Mayhill sandstone. In the upper part, the hard beds are occasionally subcalcareous, and thus indicate the passage to the Woolhope limestone series; in the lower part, perhaps at the very boundary, is a remarkable very limited band, containing fragments of the syenite, mixed with many shells and corals, and some trilobites. This is seen in contact with the syenite at the western foot of the Worcester Beacon, in vertical strata, ripple-marked on the surface, and perfectly free from any metamorphic effect. It is somewhat surprising to find such delicate encrinurites as hypanthocrinus and dimerocrinus, lying with rhynchonella, favosites, petraia, and palechinus, mixed with masses of syenite and felspar, mostly angular in shape, and evidently accumulated near the places where they had first become detached, the whole stratified, and the stratification vertical. This remarkable deposit was discovered by a lady resident at Malvern, in 1842. During the deposition of the Mayhill group of laminated sandstones and shales, a downward movement of the whole sea-bed must have taken place; but, towards the close of this period, the descent must have become very slow, to allow for the almost purely calcareous, very shelly, and often coralliferous Woolhope limestone. The most interesting locality where this appears at the surface is in the little glen which descends westward from the north side of the Worcester Beacon, and passes by the shelly conglomerate bands above mentioned. In this glen, though now much obscured, the Woolhope limestone may be seen in two principal bands alternately with the Mayhill sandstones, and all the beds overthrown beyond the vertical, so as to appear to dip inwards towards the chain. For the first notice of this remarkable fact we are indebted to Mr. L. Horner, the first accurate explorer of this region. This phenomenon of inverted strata, as they are called, appears at many points to the northward; and is well exhibited in the west flank of the Abberley Hill, in Upper Silurian, and old red formations. In the alternating sandstones and limestones under Worcester Beacon, the groups of fossils are different. The depression of the strata already indicated by the Mayhill shales and sandstones, and the retardation in this process, marked by the bands of Woolhope limestone, were repeated in the case of the Wenlock shales, surmounted by the coralliferous bands of the Wenlock limestone; and again in the Ludlow shales, and their included layer of Aymestry limestone, which, in the Malvern district, are of less importance than in some other tracts. At the very top of the Ludlow series we have the first positive indication of neighbouring land in the portions of plants—small carbonaceous masses—which occur at Stoke Edith, on the borders of Woolhope Forest; and on the same horizon, and for a small depth below, occur the earliest traces of fishes. In this upper part of the Silurians, sandy layers prevail more than in any other part of the series above the Wenlock limestone. The Downton sandstone, which occurs in this situation, offers an easy transition to the old red sandstones and marls, rather than shales, with conistone. The depression of the sea-bed continuing, alternate deposits of sandstone and marls, capped by conglomerate, prevailed for several thousand feet. At this point of geological time, the surface of the syenite, where it is now covered by Hollybush sandstone, may very probably have been sunk to the depth of at least 8000 feet. In a tract of country lying not far to the south of Malvern, and stretching through the South Wales coalfield, westward to and beyond the extremity of Ireland, and eastward through Belgium and across the Rhine, the depression of the sea-bed continued; and the whole series of carboniferous deposits, in the sea and at the border of the sea, to the depth of three miles, was accumulated. There is no evidence that this took place on the lines of Mayhill, the Malvern and Abberley hills; rather, by some want of conformity of the coal to the old red at Newent, on the line of boundary between old and new red from Newent to Haffield, and again north of Malvern, and along the Abberley hills—it appears that the old red and Silurian strata on this

tract had been uplifted, folded, and even wasted by surface action, before the date of the coal strata. Thus may be explained the absence of mountain limestone, for so great a space along the tract, of which Malvern is the centre; and probably the same arguments apply to the very limited exhibition of coal deposits on this line. Such deposits of limestone and of coal may have existed farther west, where the depression perhaps continued, and been removed by surface waste; and they may still exist farther east under the vale of the Severn, covered up and protected by later deposits. From this mere sketch of a great subject, it appears that the upward and downward movements of ground, which in the volcanic region of Italy, and the Paleozoic tracts of Scandinavia, affect us with a lively interest, are the modern differentials, by which to integrate the far grander phenomena of the unstable earth-crust of earlier periods of time. Perhaps no geological phenomenon is more certain or more significant of the true condition of the earth's mass than this repeated upward and downward movement of the crust in one region—this contemporaneous rising of one tract, and sinking of another not far removed—this wasting of one paleozoic shore, while another neighbouring paleozoic basin was receiving additional sediments. Dry and elevated, while to the northward and southward the sea was rich with the thousands of organic forms of the carboniferous era, the ridges of Malvern appear to have never since been covered by the deposits from water, and may thus claim to be regarded as a tract of the most ancient land in Britain, composed of some of its oldest strata, resting on one of the oldest of its pyrogenous formations. The very limited beds of coal in the Abberley hills are covered by a remarkable deposit of the Permian age, full of large and small masses of rock, derived partly from the neighbouring hills, and partly from points at a greater distance,—a conglomerate or a breccia, according as the fragments are rolled, subangular, or angular. The course taken by these fragments appears to be from the northward; under the influence of littoral currents they have been drifted southward; the farther to the south (as at Haffield), the more rolled are the masses, the more conglomeritic the rock. Examined in the Abberley hills, the masses seem to require the operation of some moving agency different from the ordinary transporting power of water—a cataclysmal action, consequent on violent movement of the sea bed or shore, or, as suggested by Professor Ramsay, icebergs, loaded with glacial detritus from primeval hills like the Longmynd. In support of this last view, fragments with striated surfaces are produced, resembling those which are usually accepted as evidence of glacial deposits. Thus a somewhat new view of the Paleozoic state of this part of the north temperate zone arises for consideration—viz., the formation of glaciers in lat. 53°, after the growth of the coal plants, and the formation of the coral reefs of the mountain limestone. Striation of the surface of stones is, however, an effect not confined to glacial movements: it occurs often along surfaces of dislocation, and may frequently, under the name of "slickenside," be detected running in different directions along very many joint faces where the movement of the rocks has been impeded, and the parts of the rock have been re-adjusted. I found in the great quarry at North Malvern a good example of this head, on the line of the fault which there cuts off the Syenite, and cuts through these very Permians. Following the principal fault lines in this quarry, which are very conspicuous, we remark the universal scraping of the highly inclined surfaces in lines parallel to the movement, and observe the crushings of the feeble parts, and the flutings and striations of the harder masses—a phenomenon also exhibited in the new railway tunnel in many examples. The great fault to which attention has thus been called, as the last great line of movement traceable in the Malvern district, appears to have affected the strata before the Mesozoic age began—there is no trace of new red deposits on the west of it. There

are, however, reasons for thinking that movements on the line of it were continued into the period of these deposits. This has lately been put in strong evidence by the progress of the railway tunnel between Great Malvern and Malvern Wells. Here the line of the fault has been crossed, and found to be (as indeed it also appears to be at North Malvern) complicated by many fissures, and much movement among the displaced masses of hard rock on which "slickensides" abound; the triassic beds being reared against it as much as 30° and 40°, a greater angle than my observations in 1842-4 led me to expect, but leading to the same conclusion: viz., that the last great movement on the line of fracture, extending from the district of Tortworth, by Mayhill, Malvern, and Abberley, was not completed till the Mesozoic ages had begun. Thus, then, finally, the section across the Malvern Hills shows movements in which it may be remarked that the folds of the strata seen on the west of the Malvern are broad and gentle at a distance from the hills, but sharper and steeper, and even reversed in dip, near to the syenite. This is a local example of a general truth, some time since specially indicated along the Alleghanies, by Professor Rogers. The curvature of the beds in the Malvern district is so great, that the horizontal extent now occupied by them is less by one-fourth or one-third of a mile than the extent measured along the curvature—an indication that in these foldings of the strata much lateral compression has occurred. If we suppose a limited basin in which the strata have descended by continual depressions one, two, or more miles, to be again elevated, a compression of the strata in the proportion of the arc to the chord must be the result—lateral pressure as an effect of vertical movement—foldings to adjust the length of the arc to the length of the chord—these being more violent towards the sides of the basin. Thus, in the central part of the great basin of South Wales, the folds are few and very broad; but on the north the Vale of Towy, and on the south the cliffs of North Devon, are traversed by many very steep and complicated undulations of the strata, which seem to be axes of violent movement, and yet are, perhaps, really the result of gradual lateral thrusts occasioned by vertical movements on parallel lines at some distance—movements which it is the business of a general theory to explain. The phenomena of the succession of life in the Malvern district were also treated of in this discourse, and illustrated by diagrams representing the increase of variety of specific and generic forms (not of the number of individuals) in different geological ages; the summary being to the effect that a curve of life may be drawn for the north temperate zone, the ordinates of which are reciprocals of the abscissae, or, in other words, the variety of the forms of life, beginning from zero in the hypozoic strata, augments with the lapse of time toward the most recent strata. The curve has, however, several points of contrary flexure, the most remarkable being two—viz., first, at the close of the Paleozoic period; and, secondly, at the close of the Mesozoic series; at which times also occurred very great and general changes of physical geography, accompanied, no doubt, by the drying of some oceanic basins, and the extinction of their peculiar forms of life, and the opening of others to seas in which new races had begun to take their place in the diversified system of nature.

EDINBURGH BOTANICAL.—May 14th.—Prof. Balfour, V.P., in the chair. Among donations was a specimen of cider from Worcester, from Mr. A. Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn remarks:—Three hogsheds of apples produce one hogshed of cider (pure). Two hogsheds of pears produce one hogshed of perry (pure). The apple thrives in greatest perfection on soils lying on the old red sandstone, in Hereford, Gloucester, and Devon shires. The cider produced on the lighter or sandy soils in Hereford is said to be more fiery than that produced on the stiffer or more clayey soils in that county. The finest cider is produced in the vale of Berkeley, Gloucester. I do not know the geo-

logical character of the soil. In pressing the apples in a mill made of a large circular stone, revolving in a stone trough, care is taken to thoroughly crush the seeds. These contain an albuminous principle, which is considered in Hereford and Gloucester shires essential; hence the preference is given to small crablike varieties, producing many seeds for the proper preparation of cider. In Devonshire this matter is overlooked. Since railways opened up Herefordshire, large quantities of apples are sent to the Welsh mines and ironworks, and to the midland counties, for culinary purposes. The uncooked fruit (apples or pears) is unfit for human food, leaving, when eaten, harsh burning sensation in the mouth. Considerable quantities have of late been sent to Manchester to produce malic acid, said to be used in fixing dyes on cottons. Pears for perry attain the highest perfection in Worcestershire on the new red sandstone. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs devour them with the greatest relish. The following papers were read:—1. 'Notice of Two Cases of Poisoning with the Seeds of *Thevetia nereifolia*,' communicated, with remarks, by Dr. MacLagan. The history of these cases, which occurred in India, was furnished by Dr. Balfour. The symptoms were narcotico-irritant, the irritant character predominating, and the somnolence and other cerebral phenomena being, in Dr. MacLagan's opinion, probably as much those of exhaustion as of true narcotism. There was vomiting of a peculiar character. The letter narrating the cases contained portions of the plant sufficient to enable Dr. MacLagan to identify it as *Thevetia nereifolia*, Juss. (*Cerbera thevetia*, L.) This plant, now naturalized in India, appears to have been introduced probably from South America. Dr. MacLagan had compared the *Thevetia nereifolia* of the Indian collections with the *Cerbera peruviana* of Mathews's catalogue, and had no doubt of the identity of these plants, which are given as synonymous in De Candolle's *Prodromus*. 2. 'Account of the Insect which infests the Seeds of *Picea nobilis*.' By A. Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E. This beautiful Silver Fir (*Picea nobilis*) was first introduced into this country from the north-west of America, by Douglas, in 1831. In what state the seed sent by him arrived here I have been unable to ascertain with perfect accuracy. The fact that plants of an age corresponding to that period are exceedingly rare would seem to indicate either that the quantities imported by Douglas were less than we have reason to suppose, or that for some cause or other they had not been productive. On the other hand, Professor Lindley informs me that he never heard that Douglas's importations were in any way attacked by insects, and that the Horticultural Society of London raised what he sent home without anything of the kind being observed; and I am informed by my friend Mr. McNab that the cones sent by Douglas, which have been preserved as specimens, show every symptom of having been perfectly sound. No second importation of seed to this country was made in any quantity till Jeffrey sent home some packages in 1852. These proved all bad, and apparently had suffered from the ravages of an insect. Mr. Beardsley and my brother next sent home a quantity in 1854, along with the seeds of other pine trees, some of which proved new. In an account of their expedition, and of the novelties discovered by them, which I had then the honour of reading to this Society, I noticed the fact that, in almost every cone of *P. nobilis*, the seeds were being eaten by a small caterpillar. My brother had found these caterpillars in the green as well as in the mature cone, their eggs evidently having been deposited in the kernel while the cone was yet soft and easily penetrated. One or two subsequent importations of seed (the last a very large one, made last autumn on behalf of the Oregon Botanical Association) proved to be also to a greater or less extent infested by an insect. From these importations I have bred the insect, and find that it belongs to the genus *Megastigmus*, one of the Chalcidites, a family of the so-called Ichneumon flies. These flies have hitherto been supposed to be entirely parasitic;

but the fact of immense numbers coming out of the cones without any intermixture of species would seem to render this unlikely, so far as regards this species, as it is highly improbable that all the larvae could have been ichneumonised. Out of hundreds of insects which I have seen developed from the cones of *Picea nobilis*, I never saw any other species than this, except one small moth; and further, no trace of the skin of the sacrificed larvae is to be found in the empty kernel from which the insect emerges, which would not have been the case had they fallen victims to Ichneumonidae. There thus appears no reason to doubt that the larva in question is that of the Chalcid which afterwards appears, and it follows as a corollary that it is simply an ordinary vegetable feeder, and that the whole species falling under this group are not parasitic. Similar exceptions to the general economy of a family have been found in other groups. For instance, till lately, the neighbouring family of Cynipidae, or gall-flies, was always supposed to live exclusively in gall-nuts or morbid excrescences on oak-leaves, and other plants; Westwood, however, has satisfactorily shown that some of them, like the Chalcidites, are parasitic on other insects. I see no reason therefore why a similar aberration from the normal mode of life of the Chalcidites should not occur among them also. The description of the species is as follows. [Note.—Since this paper was read to the Society, I have seen the April number of the 'Zoologist,' in which I find the species described by Mr. Parfitt under the name of *Megastigmus pini*. I have therefore withdrawn my description, and cancelled the name which I had given it. Mr. Parfitt has described only the female, not having seen the male, which he seems to anticipate must be rare. I obtained specimens of both, which I have placed in the British Museum. The male is smaller than the female, and differs in having its upper surface entirely black.—A.M.] The immense quantities in which the insect has been found in the cones, at least in all the later importations, and the fact that the early stage in which the cone is attacked renders protection or prevention by man nearly impossible, is likely, I fear, to keep this pine always comparatively scarce. Any hints as to its propagation, otherwise than by seed, will therefore probably be acceptable, and I shall accordingly mention a mode of propagating it by cuttings, which I have tried and found singularly successful, and which I believe has not yet been made known. In the month of June last year, when the young buds were pushing out their beautiful tender pea-green leaves, I nipped or tore off a number from a young worked plant, in order to bring it into better shape. In doing so a little of the old albumen and bark, of course, adhered to these new fresh green portions, which were from half an inch to an inch in length, and with no great expectation of their doing anything, but rather as an experiment, I stuck them into the open border. To my gratification I found, on examination some time afterwards, that they had rooted. They did very well till the heats of August began to tell upon them, when the weakest gave way; but some stood and were taken up and potted on the approach of winter, and are now ready to come away with fresh vigour. I have no doubt that if the cuttings had been potted and taken care of instead of being left in the open border, not one of them would have failed. 3. 'On the supposed influence of the Moon on Vegetation in Peru.' By Dr. Smith. The author alluded to the prevailing belief in Peru of the moon's influence on vegetation, and gave a *résumé* of the results arrived at by various scientific observers who had had opportunities of noticing the lunar influence in the tropics. He thought it not unreasonable that the lunar ray might have a peculiar chemical agency on the functions of plants and animals, as it appears to have on dead animal matter. While the moon was not regarded in Peru as influencing so much the changes of weather as in directly effecting increased growth, it must be borne in mind that the light afforded both by the sun and moon in Peru is much greater than in

the British Islands,—so that, although we may reasonably repudiate any marked effect from the moonlight in these islands, the more intense lunar light of Peru may exercise a sensible power in plants. In noticing special instances in which this might be supposed to be shown, the author alluded particularly to the surprisingly rapid growth of lucerne, which is extensively cultivated in Peru, and is evidently much favoured by light, whether of sun or sun and moon together. During the prevailing misty season on the coast (which is the time when the low and maritime sandhills are garnished in grass and flowers to their summits) the growth of lucerne in the plains and valleys is greatly stunted. In these wet months, as they are called, though the rain very rarely forms into a light shower, or exceeds the limits of a dripping mist, the clover or lucerne does not attain to a flowering maturity; but no sooner do the vapours of the coast begin to break up, and the sun show itself in a brightening sky, than this useful plant, on which the horses and other cattle thrive admirably, receives a fresh impulse, yielding two or three luxuriant crops in succession. This remarkable vigour of vegetation, under the influence of a returning sun, argues on behalf of light, more than of heat, as the vivifying power, because the requisite degree of heat does not appear to be deficient at any season, where the thermometer of Fahr. seldom sinks under 60° on the coast. Besides, in the temperate valleys of the Sierra or Andine heights, where the summer temperature of the air does not exceed the winter temperature of the coast, the Lucerne grows luxuriantly under a bright clear sky during the dry season, though there also its growth is checked in the cloudy and rainy month; and yet the sunny season of the mountains is subject to night chills, or even frost at certain elevations, whereas the wet months are not so. Light, therefore, seems the essential condition to the recurrence of the more luxuriant vegetation, as observed in the successive climates of the Andes from the headlands of the coast to the temperate agricultural elevations of 10,000 feet, where the Lucerne still attains a perfect growth in a clear but cool atmosphere of about 60° Fahr. And then, as we descend into yet deeper valleys, at only 6000 or 7000 feet elevation, where the rains of the so-called wet season are only slight and transitory, and not to be compared to those that fall at twice this height, the sun is seen throughout the year, and, in the dry months actually dazzles in reflected brilliancy from every stone and rock. In these favoured inland valleys there is a predominating sun all the year over; and in the dry season especially, a profusion of sun by day, followed by a most luminous moonlight, with a calm clear sky. Here, then, so liberal a supply of light from sun, moon, and stars, appears to be singularly favourable to vegetation; and the Lucerne yields inland two crops to one on the coast, though the temperature of the air on the coast be in the shade 10° or 12° higher during the dry season than in the inland valleys under consideration, and this, too, on soil generally inferior to that of the coast now compared with it in strength of vegetation. The author concluded by some observations on the effect of light in promoting the discharge of oxygen from the leaf tissues of plants, showing that light, independently of heat, increased their vital actions. Prof. Piazzi Smyth, in remarking upon Dr. Smith's paper, made some observations on the amount of heat given by the moon, and shortly traced the history of this inquiry, detailing many experiments by himself and others, and alluding particularly to the researches of Sir John Herschel, Prof. J. D. Forbes, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C.P.; H.; K.K.L.; S.—received.

[ADVERTISEMENT.—Completion of Dr. Campbell's Expository Bible.—The concluding Part (XV.) of this work has been delayed until the 29th of this month, in order to admit of a most important addition being made to it from the pen of the gifted commentator—viz., 'An Introductory Dissertation on the Scriptures.' This will render Dr. Campbell's Bible by far the most useful, compact, and comprehensive that has ever appeared. W. B. Moffat, London and Glasgow, Publisher to H.B.N. The Prince Consort.]



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## BONUS TABLE.

Showing the additions made to Policies of 1000l. each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Addition as on Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
1820 . . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1825 . . . .	322 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1830 . . . .	328 14 0	107 14 0	1486 9 0
1835 . . . .	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1840 . . . .	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1845 . . . .	124 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1850 . . . .	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1855 . . . .	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855 . . . .	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861. Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

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## NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR PETER LAURIE, ALDERMAN, Chairman of the London Board.

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Where the Annual Report, Prospectus, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF £136,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1856, amounted to £593,930 8s. 9d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

(By Order)

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

## CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

## NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c. Established December, 1855.

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Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LESINGTON, Esq.  
Francis Hennock, Esq.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.  
BANKERS.—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co.; and Bank of England.  
SOLICITOR.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.  
ABSTRACT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT for the Year ending 20th November, 1856:—

Number of policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1855 . . . . . 19,617 0 0  
Amount paid in claims . . . . . £69,161 11 11

Amount returned to the assured in abatement of premiums in the 17 years ending Nov. 20, 1856 . . . . . £240,134 11 8

Addition to policies by way of bonus . . . . . £126,564 0 0

Annual income after deducting £33,348, abatement of premiums . . . . . £258,735 7 2

The amount of capital arising exclusively from the premiums paid by the members, who are themselves the sole proprietors, and among whom alone the whole profit is divided . . . . . £1,351,606 5 11

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1856, the reductions varied from 6 to 8 per cent. on the original amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

The next DIVISION will be made up to the 20th November, 1857.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date. The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and all other information, may be had on application at the office.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

## AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEA: Its Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Debility. By A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

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## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

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Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

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This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a Capital of more than £280,000 invested in Government and Real Securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the Members. The Assurances in force are £1,260,000, and the income upwards of £45,000 per annum.

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